The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Bill to Prescribe the Tenure of Office.

Progress of the Custom-House Investigation.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Gens. Grant and Sherman on Indian Affairs.

Obsequies of Representative Philip Johnson.

The Tenure of Office Bill—Progress of the Investigations into Custom-house Affairs and the New-York Sub-Treasury—The New Reconstruction Scheme—The Tariff Bill—The Loan Certificate Proposition—Superintendent of Public Printing.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The prominent feature of the House proceedings yesterday was the amendment and passage of the Senate Tenure of Office Bill. The friends of the proposition to include the Cabinet in the list of officers requiring the consent of the Senate for removal, had succeeded in effecting an adjournment on Friday, after arranging that the bill must be amended, and when it came up yesterday, they counted noses very closely. Members were hurried in to the bar of the House from the corridors and Committee-rooms, and finally the amendment was adopted by a vote of 82 yeas to 63 nays. Mr. LE BLOND attempted to present another amendment, which was evidently frivolous in its nature, as his Democratic friends laughed at it heartily, but did not succeed even in getting it read for information. Finally, the bill as amended was passed by a strict party vote—yeas 111, nays 38—and was sent to the Senate, where its consideration was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Representative JOHNSON, and it will come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Expenditures, returned to this city from New-York yesterday. This Committee are at length through with taking testimony on the various branches of their investigations. Mr. HULBURD will first submit his report and testimony regarding the management of the Boston Custom-house, under Collector GOODRICH, which will include the famous Williams case, and others. This he hopes to have ready to report on Tuesday of this week. The report and testimony on the management of the New-York Custom-house, including the seizure and general order business, being very voluminous, cannot be ready for a week or ten days yet, but will be submitted as soon as it can be prepared. Nothing reliable can be ascertained of the character of the Committee's developments, but whatever they are the public may rest assured that the Committee will bring them to the light.

THE RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT.

The action of the Reconstruction Committee is awaited with anxiety. The Committee were called together at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was expected that they would bring in a report to Congress in the afternoon; but they have, doubtless, been unable to agree upon a plan, though it is understood that a majority of the members concur upon the main features of a practicable measure, which if adopted by Congress, will be acceptable to the Southern people and will speedily settle the difficult question of reconstruction. The leading representatives of the South now here favor the proposed measure and give assurances that their constituents will at once comply with its requisitions.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MORRILL called up the Tariff Bill in the House yesterday, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Its consideration in Committee will probably occupy a week.

THE PROPOSED LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The loan-certificate proposition, which was on Friday submitted to Mr. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has not yet been formally agreed to by that Committee, owing to the fact that it has had no meeting since Thursday last. But both Senator FESSENDEN and Senator SHERMAN approve of the object of the bill, and, so far as either the Senate or the House has been canvassed, little or no opposition to it has been manifested. It is regarded as a Conservative measure, and the fact that Secretary McCULLOCH unexpectedly gives it his earnest approval, will do much toward dissipating the fear that has been felt regarding the probable disposal of the compound notes at maturity. Some correspondents are displaying their ignorance of the real nature of the proposition, in asserting that it cannot originate in the Senate because it is a revenue measure, and must therefore originate in the House, as prescribed by the Constitution. As this is not a revenue measure, but merely a measure to change the character of a portion of the national debt, this objection has no weight. The statement that the Ways and Means Committee have once rejected a similar proposition is also incorrect. The Committee decided by a very close vote not to attach such a proposition to the Gold Bill, which was reported some ten days ago, and no decision on the merits of the proposition has yet been finally reached in that Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Printing Committee, has reported a bill providing for the election by the House of a Superintendent of Public Printing, who shall be considered an officer of that body, and which places the entire matter of Congressional printing under its immediate control. It will probably come up for final action to-morrow. It receives strenuous opposition from the Democrats, as it will effect the removal of the present incumbent, Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL, and probably reinstate Mr. DEFREES.

NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The New-Orleans Riot Committee have about half concluded the report of their investigation. They may examine a few more witnesses, but will probably render their report to the House some day during this week.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee have not yet issued any subpœnas for witnesses, but have informally conferred with several gentlemen. In this informal conference none but Radical members of the Committee have participated, and they have acted in accordance with the wishes of Mr. ASHLEY. There is good reason for saying that they have been led to this course by their doubts regarding the ability of that gentleman to sustain his charges. In reality the Committee has done nothing, but its members have taken measures to prevent the enactment of a farce in its regular sessions by sounding the evidence before the witnesses shall be regularly summoned.

GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN TO PUT DOWN THE INDIANS.

Gen. SHERIDAN and Major SCHUYLER CROSBY, of his staff, will reach this city to-morrow. There is a rumor afloat that he will be sent on to the Plains to conduct the impending Indian war. Gen. FORSYTH and Col. THOMAS MOORE, of his staff, have been here for several days.

RICHMOND EDITORS AT WASHINGTON.

Mayor MAYO, of Richmond, accompanied by representatives of all the newspapers of that city, paid a flying visit to Washington, returning this morning. The advent of so large a number of Southern newspaper men created quite a flutter, until it was learned that their object was merely pleasure. They visited the Capitol and enjoyed a sight of all the big Radicals there, and went home satisfied that none of them wear horns.

NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment are still tracing the origin of the charges against the management of the Sub-Treasury in New-York, but do not succeed in discovering that they had any other origin than mere rumor. They will examine a few more witnesses from New-York and make a report to the House on the subject this week.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day is Collector SMYTHE, of New-York. THURLOW WEED and Gen. SLOCUM came yesterday. Gen. THOMAS returns to Louisville to-morrow.

RECEPTIONS.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of yesterday, the morning receptions of Mrs. Gen. GRANT, Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE and Mrs. Mayor WALLACH were all largely attended. In the evening, the Secretary of War and Mrs. STANTON received a large number of their friends with their customary grace and cordiality, while Gov. SMYTHE and wife welcomed their New-Hampshire and other friends at the National Hotel. At the residence of Senator POMEROY the citizens of Kansas tendered that gentleman and his colleague, Senator ROSS, their congratulations on their reelection, so that on the whole the social amenities were not neglected, even if it was a rainy, dismal Saturday.

The Kansas Senators Congratulated—Gens. Grant and Sherman on the Indian Bureau—Obsequies of Representative Johnson—The Matamoras Canard.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Last night a reception and serenade were tendered to Senators POMEROY and ROSS, of Kansas, by the citizens of that State resident in Washington, to congratulate them upon their triumph in the late Senatorial contest before the Legislature of Kansas. These gentlemen and Representative CLARK, of that State, acknowledged the compliment in suitable remarks.

ARMS ISSUED TO THE INDIANS.

The Secretary of War has addressed a communication to Representative SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, inclosing for the information of the Committee a copy of a letter from Major DOUGLAS, commanding Fort Dodge, dated Jan. 13, in relation to the issue of large numbers of arms with ammunition to the Kiawas and other Indians, and expressing his apprehension of Indian hostilities in consequence thereof. He says the anxiety of the Indians at the present time to obtain arms and ammunition is so great a temptation to the trader that for a revolver an Indian will give ten and even twenty times the value in horses and furs. Powder and lead are sold to them at almost the same rate, and as the bulk is small, large quantities can be transported at comparatively little expense. This anxiety cannot be caused by a lack of such articles, because they have plenty to last for some time; but everything tends to show that the Indians are laying in large supplies, preparatory to an outbreak. When the outbreak occurs we will see too late that we have provided our enemies with the means for our destruction. A great deal of dissatisfaction seems to have been created among the Indians by unequal distribution of presents by agents, whose bad faith and injustice are represented to be so great as to stimulate the Indians to hostilities in the Spring.

Gen. GRANT, on the 1st inst., inclosed to the Secretary of War a letter from Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN. Gen. GRANT says the letter shows the urgent necessity for an immediate transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department and the abolition of the civil Indian agents and licensed traders. He says:

"If the present practice is to be continued, I do not see that any course is left open for us but to withdraw our troops to the settlements and call upon Congress to provide means and troops to carry on formidable hostilities against the Indians, until all the Indians or all the whites of the great plains, and between the settlements on the Missouri and the Pacific slope are exterminated. The course Gen. SHERMAN has pursued in this matter in disregarding the permit of Mr. BOGY and others, is just right. I will instruct him to enforce his order until it is countermanded by the President or yourself. I would also respectfully ask that this matter be placed before the President, and his disapproval of licensing the sale of arms to Indians be asked. We have treaties with all the tribes of Indians from time to time. If the rule is to be followed that all the tribes with which we have treaties and pay annuities, can procure such articles without stint or limit, it will not be long before the matter becomes perfectly understood by the Indians, and they will avail themselves of it to equip perfectly for war. They will get the arms, either by making treaties themselves or through tribes who have such treaties."

Gen. SHERMAN's letter is dated Jan. 21 last, and addressed to Gen. HANCOCK, Commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, in which he says:

"We (the military) are held responsible for the peace of the frontier, and it is an absurdity to attempt it if Indian Agents and traders can legalize and encourage so dangerous a traffic. I regard the inclosed paper, addressed to Mr. D. A. BUTTERFIELD, and signed by CHAS. BOGY, W. R. IRWIN, J. H. LEAVENWORTH and others, as an outrage upon our rights and supervision of the matter; and I now authorize you to disregard that paper and at once stop the practice. If the Indian Agents may, without limit, supply the Indians with arms, I would not expose our troops and trains to them at all, but would withdraw our soldiers who have already a herculean task on their hands."

The order signed by CHARLES BOGY and others, and addressed to Mr. BUTTERFIELD, is as follows:

"SIR: You having requested verbally to be informed in regard to your right to sell arms and ammunition to Indians, we have to state as follows:

You, as an Indian trader, licensed for that purpose by the United States Government, are authorized to sell or trade arms and ammunition to any Indians that are at peace with and receiving annuities from the United States Government. This rule, of course, applies to any other regularly licensed trader, as well as yourself."

FUNERAL SERVICES OF MR. JOHNSON.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was densely crowded this morning—all the seats in the galleries and on the floor being filled. Among those present were President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD, (but no others of the Cabinet,) Senators and Representatives, and in addition various gentlemen holding high official position. The body of the deceased Representative, Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, was brought into the Hall at noon. The coffin was placed in the area immediately in front of the Speaker's desk, near which the immediate relatives of the deceased were seated. The ceremonies were of a most solemn and of a deeply impressive character. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. BOYNTON, Chaplain of the House, and was peculiarly appropriate to the mournful occasion.

When these ceremonies were completed the funeral procession moved from the House of Representatives to the Congressional Cemetery in the following order:

The Chaplain of Congress, for the occasion.
The Physician who attended the deceased.
Committee of Arrangements—Honorables A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania; J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts; Jas. K. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania; Chas. H. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; John A. Nicholson, of Delaware; W. E. Finck, of Ohio; T. W. Ferry, of Michigan; W. E. Niblack, of Indiana; Aaron Harding, of Kentucky.
Pall-Bearers—Hon. Myer Strouse, of Pennsylvania; [illegible] Hon. Jno. Hogan, of Missouri; [illegible]
The family and friends of the deceased.
The Senators and Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania, as mourners.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States.
The members of the Senate, preceded by the President of the Senate pro tem. and the Secretary of the Senate.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
The members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk.
The President of the United States.
The Heads of Departments.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Judges of the United States.
Officers of the Executive Departments.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
The Mayor of Washington.
Citizens and strangers.

The remains were after a brief ceremony at the tomb deposited in their final resting-place in the Congressional Cemetery.

MR. CARMAN NOT MURDERED.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, having asked through the telegraph of the Consul of that Republic at San Francisco for reliable information as to the alleged execution of Mr. CARMAN, United States Consul at Mazatlan, and the bombardment of that place, has received the subjoined answer through that channel:

The news is false. I have letters from Mazatlan of Jan. 19. (Signed,) J. A. GODAY.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING is again in New-York procuring additional testimony relative to the recent investigation made by the Committee into the whisky frauds in that City. It is expected that he will return to-morrow evening. The Committee have been working constantly since their return, upon the matter accumulated in their examination, which is very voluminous, and are making every effort to get their official report ready for presentation in the course of a few days. There is no doubt that the revelations contained in it will prove astounding, and show one of the reasons, at least, for the depletion of the revenue.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources for yesterday amounted to $1,619,515; and for the week, $5,825,848. This makes a grand total for the fiscal year beginning 1st of July last, inclusive of yesterday, $186,958,590. It will be seen that these figures bear out the correctness of statements all through the past six weeks and longer, regarding the decrease of the revenue from this source, and the cause of the same, for the usual increase of the receipts here noticeable each year at this period has commenced to set in with promptitude and steadiness. The receipts for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 19, were somewhat over $3,250,000; for that ending Jan. 26, they were nearly $3,500,00, and for the present one well on to $6,000,000. Thus it will be seen there has been a uniform progression of increase, that justifies the belief that it is the regular enlargement now expected. It is not denied that the national revenue from this source is below the most reliable, careful and liberal estimates made in official quarters. The question is therefore discussed as to whether the receipts will remain steadily at the low ebb to which they have fallen for some weeks past; but, even admitting that the receipts will not rise again to the level necessary to make up the estimates for internal revenue alone, it is claimed that no discouragement need be felt in financial circles regarding the aggregate of the entire income; for it is confidently believed that whatever falling off may be experienced in the internal revenue, the receipts will be fully compensated for by those for Customs, which certainly are steadily and largely increasing over those of last year, and the estimates made for this year, and which will sustain the whole revenue, despite the depressing influences now bearing heavily upon some branches of it. Altogether, no reason for discouragement can be seen; on the contrary, all sources of public income are promising, and the surplus of this year will, it is thought by those conversant with the subject, be large, and, perhaps, larger than has been expected.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Bills.

ELEVATED RAILROAD NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. TORRY introduced a bill providing that the first corporators of the proposed road shall be DEMAS BARNS, JACOB SUYDAM and EDWARD J. MCGEAN. The proposed route commences at Whitehall, South Ferry, running on easterly side to the Battery, to Greenwich, to Ninth-avenue, to Fifty-eighth-street, to Eighth-avenue, thence along to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, returning by same route to the place of beginning. The road to be elevated not more than 15 feet from the sidewalks, to be sustained by single iron columns 20 feet apart.

LOANERS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The bill presented by Mr. WILBUR, names as corporators, Chas. E. Blumenthal, George W. McLean, Louis Newman, Austin Myers, S. R. Comstock, S. A. Bunce, George P. Williams, A. T. Francis, S. Jacoby, F. J. Fithian, A. Halsey, Francis Dane and Joseph A. Kernan.

The Company have power to make loans on personal property, mortgages, &c., &c.

NATIONAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

Mr. MAXWELL introduced a bill naming as first corporators Jona. Thorne, Jr., Allard Anthony, Stanley Day, Charles Wheaton, Samuel W. Boune, Peter Coutine, Wm. Smith and M. W. Cass. Capital stock, $300,000.

GAS METERS.

Mr. LEFEVER introduced a bill providing that any gas company in New-York shall, on the application of the person using the same, sell the same to the party so desiring it. Under any circumstances, not more than rent at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the value of the metre shall be charged.

A fine of $100 and imprisonment for ten days may be imposed for any violation of the proposed law.

HORSE RAILROAD.

Mr. S. WEED, of Clinton, introduced a bill providing that all horse railroad corporations shall make an annual report to the State Engineer and Surveyor, ending Sept. 30 in each year. Said report to contain full particulars of the affairs of the Corporation.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. WILBER introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad along from foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, to Manhattan-street, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to the Harlem River; also from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Third-avenue, to Harlem River, to Bloomingdale Road, Tenth-avenue and Kings Bridge road to the bridge. The corporators named are Charles Place, W. H. Hamilton, R. F. Carman, Addison Smith, Daniel Coyle, J. G. Bennett, Jr., and others.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

The bill introduced by Mr. SMITH names as first corporators J. C. Upham, of Boston, A. L. Whipple, Matthew S. Higgins, J. G. Riley and W. D. Kelly, of Baltimore.

The capital stock to be $10,000,000.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TUNNEL COMPANY.

Mr. PENFIELD's bill of incorporation names John T. Hoffman, Horatio Allen, Thad. Davids, Samuel Booth, of Brooklyn, John Hunter and Joseph Knapp. The design is to construct a tunnel under the bed of the East River between Wall and Jackson streets to some point in Brooklyn between Atlantic and Hudson streets. The capital stock to consist of 30,000 shares, of $100 each.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bill introduced by Mr. FREAR, names E. E. Benedict, R. M. Ward, J. C. Dayton, R. C. Hall, A. H. Lockwood, J. H. Dove, C. W. Whitley, John Boyd, H. B. Hewett, Nathan F. Philo, John J. Walsh and others. Tracks made be laid from foot of Thirtieth-street, New-York, North River, along Thirtieth-street to Eleventh-avenue, to Twenty-ninth-street, to Broadway, to University-place, to Waverly-place, to Mercer-street, to Canal-street, to Elm-street, to Worth or Leonard streets, to Duane-street, to Centre-street, to Park-row to Chatham-street; or no running from Mercer-street and Canal along Centre-street to Park-row, to Chatham-street, to Spruce-street, to Park-row or Chatham and Nassau to Beekman, to William, to Beaver, to Broad, to South-street, to South Ferry; thence along Whitehall, Beaver, Broad, Nassau, Park-row, Centre, Duane, Elm, to Canal and Mercer, or from Park-row and Centre-street to Canal, Mercer, Clinton-place, University-place and Broadway to Fifty-ninth-street; also from Thirtieth-street and Broadway to North River; also from Thirtieth-street along Tenth or Eleventh avenue to Thirty-fourth-street at North River; also from Beekman and Nassau along to Water-street, to Fulton-street, to Front-street, to Burling-slip, to South-street, to Wall-street Ferry; also from corner of John and Nassau along John to Burling-slip, to near the Fulton Ferry and other streets and avenues named.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. BERRYMAN introduced a bill for the construction of a road from Twenty-third-street, North River, to Eighth-avenue, Greenwich, Sixth-avenue, Amity-street and Laurens-street, West Broadway, College-place, Barclay-street, Greenwich-street, Dey-street, John-street, Burling-slip and South-street to Fulton Ferry. From Fulton through Church and Canal streets to Laurens-street, and place of beginning; also, from Church to Canal, Mercer, Eighth street, to Greenwich-avenue; also from Twenty-third-street to Tenth-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third-street. The corporators are John H. Hall, Robert Taylor, John Kerr, Oscar Tibbeals, John Kernan, W. E. Dean and others.

EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Shocking Calamity in Regent's Park—The Cause and the Remedy—A Sunday Scene in St. James' Park—Misery in East London—Trades Union Policy—Justice to Mr. Bright—The Approaching Session—Irish Grievances—A New Parliament—Deep Snows—Underground Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1867.

For some days every paper in England has been filled with complaints of the want of that order, that oversight, that police, that government which would have prevented such a disaster as that which occurred last Tuesday, in the Regent's Park, and which would prevent a hundred other disasters of daily occurrence, which swell to a fearful aggregate the sum of death by violence in this ungoverned, and, as many think, ungovernable country. The *Daily News* says: "If we could only give up just enough of our native bounce to enable us to perceive that recklessness is not courage, or prudence cowardice, or leave and license to drown one's self at large liberty. What, then, is the meaning of this disaster? To begin with, it is a natural result of the national character and conduct. 'Tis no use putting up a danger line, Sir, they *will* go beyond it,' any policeman will tell you."

No doubt; but what sort of a Government is that which cannot protect the palings of its parks or keep thousands of people from collecting upon the ice of their ornamental waters, when it is too weak to bear them? The English scorn the idea of a paternal government—they scorn also the idea of human brotherhood. Every one for himself and the weakest goes to the wall. The Englishman is not his brother's keeper. Every man in this country is free to get blown up or to drown, or to starve. A voluntary suicide may indeed be punished, if you can catch and convict him. If taken alive he may be fined and imprisoned; if dead he is buried at night without the funeral service, and his property forfeited to the Crown—to the disgust and hardship of his creditors and family.

When the London *Times'* Crimean correspondent came home, after his exposures of the British system, or the red tape way of not doing it in the military service, he had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON, to whom he gave a probably still more piquant account of the ignorance, disorder and incompetence he had witnessed than he had ventured to make public. "Well," said the Prime Minister who for so many years held the chief place in the misgovernment and no-government of England, "well, and what would you propose." "The French do so and so," suggested the clever correspondent. "It is of no use telling me what the French do," said His Lordship, "these things may be all very well for the French, but the English will never submit to them; we must have something English." What that something English is we see every day or two, in great matters and in small.

Here, for example, is what happened last Sunday, in St. James Park, on which fall the shadows of the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, the Horse Guards and many of the prominent offices. It was a fine Winter day and thousands of people went into the Park. In its center is a pretty iron suspension bridge over the lake, and over this great crowds were constantly passing. A party of roughs and thieves took possession of each end of the bridge and assaulted, bonnetted and robbed the crowd on the bridge, and as soon as one party was disposed of admitted another, which they served in the same fashion. The keepers were in their warm lodges I presume, and the police, whose headquarters, Scotland yard, are within musket shot, were in the streets, no doubt, minding their business. Last Winter the roughs in Victoria Park gave regular battle to crowds of quiet people, and nearly killed many of them with lumps of snow and ice. But the authorities as they are ironically termed, would repel any hint from Paris or New-York with that lofty scorn which a Briton must feel at the idea that "they manage these things better" any where than in this model country and under this model logocracy, sometimes called a government.

It is not of choice that I look at the dark side of the picture of English life, but when everything is smooth and prosperous, there is little to tell. History and newspapers are, to a great extent, the records of the storms of life and its calamities. Thus, the sturdy workmen of East London, getting and spending their weekly wages of 30 or 40 shillings a week would attract little notice; but now that 30,000 are out of work, have sold and pawned their last available property, and are cowering in cold and hunger, or getting a meagre dole of parish relief, a wail comes up which must be heard. This week Poplar, a little Thames parish by the India docks, is feeding 9,000 paupers. Every clergyman is overwhelmed by the misery around him. Last week the deaths by cold and hunger in the metropolis were over 400. This is the official return. Warmth and food would have saved 400 lives in one week in the richest city in the world. And because I copy this fact from the bills of mortality, it will be said that I "mortally hate England." I do mortally hate the incapacity, or greed, or whatever it may be, that sacrificed the lives of those 400 people.

As to the workmen, no doubt much of their misery comes from their own fault. They have refused, and still refuse, to work for such wages as will allow capitalists to take contracts, and the contracts have gone to the Clyde, or the Mersey, or over to France or Belgium. Workmen clamored for free trade, and got it; now they clamor for protection, but it cannot be had so easily. Their leaders have discovered that the only way is for workmen all over the world to unite in one huge universal Trades' Union, which will secure the blessings of universal short time and high wages, which will raise the price of everything the workman has to buy. His house, clothing, fuel, food, books—all things made by labor—must advance in price with the increase of wages, while a limited demand may stop production. Either he ends by getting no more for his high wages than he got for his low wages, or he gets nothing and comes upon the rates. If the English workman could raise wages in other countries, he would increase in exact proportion the cost of living at home. There is no escape but one. There is land enough in the world, and plenty of sunshine at free cost. The sun and the earth are ready to feed everybody, and all other wants are easily provided for. Only, how are the 30,000 starving in London to get where the golden sun showers its blessings on a free soil?

Before I leave this subject let me do justice to Mr. BRIGHT. As a political economist of the Manchester school he is a free-trader, and believes that all questions of labor and wages should be settled by the law of free competition and supply and demand. He has either opposed or stood aside when tory philanthropists have introduced measures to regulate hours of labor, or have interfered with the employment of women in coal mines or children in factories; but it is not true that he refused to subscribe to the fund in aid of the Lancashire operatives, suffering from the cotton famine. His firm lost heavily, but it appears that it also gave liberally. They subscribed £150, and authorized the Committee to call for more if needed. I judge that a want of generosity is not a failing of Mr. BRIGHT, but he is principled against legislative interference with the operations of industry. And this may be the reason why he urges the Trades' Unions to turn their attention to politics.

While we watch the telegram column morning and evening to learn whether Congress has decided to impeach the President, the Government of Lord DERBY is preparing for its approaching struggle with the Liberal and Radical Parties in Parliament. Its sheet-anchor I take to be the *Alabama* question, in regard to which its action is cordially approved by most advanced Liberals. If it is decided not to introduce a reform bill, it will promise one, or propose a commission, or do something to satisfy those who think the question ought to be settled. Then it will introduce a number of other reform measures of so pressing and important a character as to command a strong support. One of these will be a plan to relieve the Bank of England of the trouble of issuing notes, and to have them issued by the Government according to the requirements of commerce. The Poor Law administration will be reformed; the pressing wants of the mercantile marine, now driven to employ foreign sailors, will be provided for. The question of a Government for the three millions of distracted people in this metropolis will also receive early attention, and something may be done—who knows?—for five millions of misgoverned people in Ireland—people who earnestly believe that they have been and are misgoverned, which is just as bad as if they were. The worst grievance a Government can deal with is an imaginary one, because it is so difficult to remove. Any doctor would rather have ten really sick patients to cure than one hypocondriac. Not that Irish grievances are imaginary. Some are very real, and such as no Government but that of England would inflict, and no people but the Irish so patiently endure. Are there in the world any five millions of Protestants who would submit to have their churches and church property taken from them by half a million Catholics, whose clergy they were taxed to support? But the Irish Catholics bear this, and have borne it for three centuries, with continual protests and occasional struggles; still they bear it, and return good for evil. For example, while Catholics in England, in public institutions, are generally refused chaplains of their own faith, in the most Catholic districts in Ireland, Catholic magistrates appoint and pay Protestant chaplains to prisons and poor-houses, even where there are no Protestants to require their services. But whatever may be done by or against the Government, the approaching session of Parliament will be active and interesting.

The *Spectator* thinks a new Parliament, based on an extended suffrage, would remedy the evils and bring all blessings. If Mr. BRIGHT could be Prime Minister in place of DERBY or RUSSEL; if he could surround himself with such men as BEALES, and JONES, and DICKSON, and POTTER, and ODGERS; if England could be governed for five years by the Trades' Unions, which have organized so many strikes, closed so many mines, factories and ship-yards, and thrown so many thousand workmen upon the parish-rates; then all would be right. Such a Parliament, the *Spectator* tells us, would "by the mere force of its half conscious tendencies," sweep away every obstacle to the free employment of labor, and give us compulsory education, compulsory hygiene, and all that pure and simple force can do for people who can not be forced, if you will believe them, even to keep out of the fire that burns or the water that drowns them.

The *Spectator's* indictment of the existing Parliament—the existing Government without respect to party, is vigorous enough. It tells us that: "It has absolutely no power of construction. It cannot even organize, far less construct. It has failed in maintaining the national armaments. It has failed in removing social evils. It has failed to organize the people; to civilize the rural and educate the town populations; to remove poverty, savagery and crime; to organize the Church, to content Ireland. No freeman looks to England for help, and America, the natural ally of England, has been alienate for a whole generation."

I cannot deny the failure of British legislation, with its results all around me, and recorded in every newspaper, but I cannot see, in the party now striving for power, the wisdom that is needed to govern thirty millions of people at home and two hundred millions abroad, and I should naturally look rather to the higher than the lower class for the education, the character, the intellectual and moral *force* that is needed in every Government. There is enough of wisdom and goodness in England to save her yet, if it can but organize itself effectively first, and then the nation.

England is paralyzed with frost and snow. The great mail route to France, the London, Chatham and Dover Road, has been snowed up with nine feet of snow the last 48 hours. Scotland is impassable. The snow is eighteen inches deep on a level, and in drifts according to circumstances. A few days ago, two locomotives sent from different points to clear a track, came together, and killed several of the workmen. One would expect Scotchmen to have more foresight than that. In London the water pipes are nearly all frozen, and great damage will be done by bursting pipes at the coming thaw. The mains are opened once a day in all the streets, and shivering people gather round to fill their buckets for the day's consumption. The slippery streets are more than half deserted, and the underground railway is more popular than ever, and is being extended all over the metropolis. Last year the portion completed carried 20,000,000 passengers; on one day it carried 104,000. The trains, regulated by telegraph at every station, run with the exactness of clockwork, a train passing each way every five minutes some 18 hours of the 24, except during the morning service on Sunday. Through the most densely peopled portions of the metropolis the road burrows like a mole; and the only sign you see of it is in a depression of the streets, and houses cracking and sinking as if shaken by an earthquake. People stay in them as long as they can; but when the walls twist till the glass flies out of the windows, they are obliged to seek other lodgings. This is hard on the poor, who were never so crowded, never so miserably huddled and herded together, as now. The absolutely surplus population of London would people five American States, with ten Senators and as many members of the lower House. The Peabody and other building funds are but a drop in the bucket of their needs.

However, if we cannot build dwellings for the poor, we are about to erect law courts on a grand scale, where they may be tried for the crime of poverty and the other crimes of which it is the root. And not before they are needed, for the law courts of London, in regard to space, ventilation and accommodation, are worthy of the most crowded and filthy dens of the metropolis. We have also on exhibition the plans of competing architects for a new national gallery—a London Louvre, which is to embellish "the finest site in Europe, Sir!" So our courts and our pictures are to be well lodged, whatever may become of the people. They are also talking of a Hotel de Ville in the city. If it could bring with it a government of the whole metropolis, such as it needs, everybody, except the parish officers, would rejoice in its erection. London, with its thirty-six administrations of Bumbledom, is in just the inefficiency and disorder one might expect in a ship with thirty-six captains or an army with thirty-six Generals, all giving contrary orders, and all alike incompetent. It is, as far as I know, the hugest anarchy in the world; and bothered John Bull mops his brow, and longs for centralization, despotism, anything that will relieve him of this horrid nightmare of disorder, where three millions of people are as helpless as the crowd in St. James Park on Sunday, bonnetted and plundered by the roughs and garroters, or the skaters amid the broken ice of Regent's Park.

Americans coming to England through Ireland will do well to leave their money and pistols at home. Passengers are still examined at Queenstown, and the smallest pocket pistol is sure to be confiscated. Two Irish-Americans, who had revolvers and over £50 in gold, have been arrested this week in Tipperary. Other arrests have been made, but as the prisons are getting crowded, only the worst cases are admitted. The *Telegraph* asks why Popish Ireland is not loyal like still more intensely Popish Malta. Suppose Malta had been treated by England for three centuries as Ireland has, would Malta still be loyal? It is permitted to doubt. The appeal on behalf of the Fenian prisoners has been decided against them.

Let me close my letter with a few items of more or less interest. The navigation of the Thames is entirely suspended by floating ice, and the docks are in mourning. An Italian contractor has undertaken to enlarge the Government docks at Chatham, and these works, as well as the cannon and rifles, are pushed forward with great activity, as if the Government were preparing for a possible conflict. "A Congress or war" is the alternative the French organ in London presents us. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN certainly expects to return to Europe, for his personal property to a large amount has been insured in Holland for a voyage across the Atlantic. There is great destitution at Naples as well as at Venice, and every thing in Italy shows "transitions are painful," which is also the case in Germany. I see announced the death of Mr. SLOMAN, the great Hamburg ship-owner, who had sent two-thirds of the German emigrants to America. Madame "George Sand" has been to see the MENKEN in Paris, and requested an introduction. Now I say that these two great women of France and America were delighted with each other.

MONADNOCK.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Circular Dispatch of the Turkish Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 14.

Subjoined is the text of the circular dispatch forwarded on the 26th ult. by the Turkish Government to its representatives at Paris, London and St. Petersburgh, in which complaint is made of the recent policy pursued by Greece:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26, 1866.

SIR: You have already learnt from my former dispatches the pacification of the Island of Greece, and the concentration of the remaining insurgents solely at the two points of Selinos and Kissamos. I hope to be able to announce to you by telegraph their complete subjugation before the arrival of this dispatch. It is notorious, Sir, that the insurrection might have been suppressed far sooner, and perhaps without bloodshed, if Hellenic agitators entering from abroad had not influenced the inhabitants of the island by criminal intrigues and menacing threats, which have only contributed to prolong the revolt and increase the number of the unfortunate victims. When the Hellenes became convinced of the non-success of their guilty plans with regard to Crete, they began openly to disturb tranquility in Epirus and Thessaly. Throwing aside all disguise, they come to organize bands of robbers, who cross the frontiers under the protection of the military force of the Greek Government assembled at Lamia and Cawassare, murder those of our Christian subjects who fall into their hands while offering resistance, and plunder their property. Large preparations have been made by sea and on land with the intention of more energetic proceedings in the Spring. We find ourselves, therefore, at present, not face-to-face with an insurrection at home, but in the presence of a Government which endeavors and makes manifest preparations to revolutionize our territory. I am happy to be able to state that, notwithstanding the most violent intrigues of Greece, the greatest quiet prevails throughout the empire. In view of the events now becoming developed, therefore, we feel thoroughly convinced that friendly Powers will admit that the manifestly hostile conduct of the Greek Government, both with regard to Crete and to the general tranquility in the other Provinces of the Realm, is without parallel between two States living at peace. They will, at the same time, admit that the Sublime Porte, solely inspired by the wish of preserving peace, has given proofs of unexampled self-denial. But there are limits which cannot and must not be overstepped, and it can hardly longer remain a matter of indifference to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, that a considerable portion of his subjects, who desire to live quietly and enjoy the protection guaranteed to them, should fall sacrifices to the passions and destructive schemes of Greek adventurers, and that the tranquility of his Empire should be disturbed and endangered. If, therefore, the Greek Government, setting aside the obligations imposed upon it by treaties, should persevere in the course it has hitherto pursued, the Imperial Government will find itself compelled to adopt measures required by the duty of providing for its own security, leaving at the same time to the Greeks the full responsibility for all the consequences such measures might entail. We are of opinion, Sir, that the three protecting powers of Greece, who so sincerely uphold peace and tranquility in the East, and in like manner wish to see the treaties held inviolate which guarantee the integrity of the realm, will alone be able to avert this possibility by bringing back, through collective and effectual action, the Greek Government to the path of loyalty and international duties, and by categorically declaring that they disapprove her present conduct. I repeat, Sir, that we look upon such action as the only means to induce the Cabinet of Athens to change its aggressive attitude, to bring the Greek revolutionary party to reason, and finally to avert a breach between the two Governments, after the Sublime Porte has already vainly exhausted all its efforts to prevent matters from coming to extremity. I request you, Sir, to represent this position of affairs to the Government to which you have the honor to be accredited, and urgently to beg it to address energetic counsels in the above-mentioned sense to the Cabinet of Athens. You will at the same time add that, in case this step should unfortunately remain without the desired result, and Greece should continue not to fulfil the duties imposed upon her by treaties, the Government of His Majesty the Sultan will then, although with regret, find itself compelled to make such arrangements as may be demanded by the interests of self-preservation. You are empowered to read this dispatch to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government to which you are accredited, and, should he so desire, to leave with him a copy of the same. Receive, &c.,

AALI.

ROME.

French Liberal Opinion on the Intolerant Course of the Pope.

From L'Opinion Nationale, Jan. 16.

Quos vult perdere. Our readers know the rest. Yesterday we announced that the Government of the Cardinals have prohibited the celebration of Presbyterian worship, tolerated at Rome for the last six years. To-day we are informed that the Anglican Church has also been proscribed. * * * The Minister of the United States was informed that the religious services held at the residence of the Legation, protected by the flag of the Union, must be suspended. We can with difficulty believe an act which would constitute a breach of the law of nations. Should the news be confirmed, we hope that *the American Minister will refuse to submit to the injunction.* We doubt that the *Monsignori* (Cardinals) are prepared to use force; and, at all events, the representative of the great Republic can demand his passport."

The Suppresson of Monasteries in Italy.

The Naples correspondent of the *Débats* writes under date of Jan. 7:

"An event of great importance has occurred here as well as throughout Italy; all the monks have left their monasteries. If there be any exceptions, it is only in a few petty communes where the municipal authorities have succeeded in obtaining the convent property in order to keep the monks with them, for they are not unpopular in our provinces. Their legal suppression, however, has not caused them to disappear; far from it. Being deprived of their cloisters they are to be seen more frequently in the streets, and at all hours of the day. People here are struck with the resignation, one might almost say the indifference, with which they have accepted their fate. 'It is the will of God,' they say; but it might be said generally that His will does not appear to them to be severe. One very significant circumstance is observed; it is that the vigorous manner in which the law against the monastic orders has been enforced—orders which have always been looked upon as the armies of the Church—has not in the least impaired the cordial understanding which continues between the Government and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples. So friendly is this understanding that the extreme members of the party do not appear much edified by the attitude of the Prelate; they go so far as to charge him with having been gained over by the Revolution."

MEXICO.

Curious Circular Issued by a Mexican Official.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, publishes a curious document, a copy of an official dispatch or circular which the military commandant of Chalco (near Mexico) sent lately to the authorities of the towns in his district:

"This city having pronounced in favor of the cause of independence and liberty, having a respectable force to sustain it, and relying on a still larger one commanded by the citizen General, FRANCISCO HUSOA, who yesterday occupied the town of Morelos, and in character of political chief and military commander of this district, I order you, on the receipt of this, to call together the authorities and principal citizens, with the object of making them pronounce or declare allegiance, that you may send me the "*pronunciamento,*" which I have to remit to the above-mentioned citizen General, as per order conveyed to me by dispatch of the 17th, received to-day.

I have to warn you that if this is not done to-day with the spontaniety which the occasion requires, I shall be under the necessity of using force, you being personally responsible for the troubles which may result therefrom. I also notify you, for your encouragement, that the *pronunciamento*, once made, will be sustained by a force of more than 2,000 men, which the said General offers me."

Military Affairs—Morelia Besieged by the Liberal Forces—Movements of Corona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Golden Age*, with passengers from New-York Jan. 11, arrived here this morning. She brings later dates from Mexico.

Gen. ALVAREZ had moved his forces toward the City of Mexico, his headquarters being still at Iguala.

The last heard from the Imperialists was that the forces under MARQUEZ were besieged in Morelia by the Liberals. News of the taking of the town was soon expected.

CORONA had passed quickly through Tepic, and would march on to Colima, now in the hands of the Imperialists, making it impossible to send merchandise to Guadalajara and other cities from the coast. Five or six vessels are now due at Manzanillo from Europe, which are not to be unloaded while the Imperialists are in possession of Colima.

CORONA and other Generals will spare no efforts for the capture of the place.

Five French war vessels are in the harbor of Acapulco, and a small force of Imperialists to garrison the forts.

Many of the prominent members of the Church party who upheld the opinions of the Austrians, will abandon the country when the French leave.

Important Liberal Successes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The Mexican Consul in this city has received official information of the capture of the important town of Carnavaca, forty miles from the City of Mexico, together with the Imperial forces commanded by Col. MADRID, who was shot by order of Court Martial. Gen. PALACCIO has routed the Imperialists at Merelia, in the State of Mechocoa, and captured the city.

Munitions of War for the Liberal Forces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Señor MEJIA, bearer of dispatches to Señor ROMERO at Washington, remains at Galveston to attend to the shipment of a consignment of Whitworth rifles and other munitions of war, which had arrived there. His dispatches were brought here by Major NASH, Chief Commissary of the Subdivision of the Rio Grande, and sent forward by mail to Washington.

WEST INDIES.

The Trial of Mr. de Luna—Expected Arrivals of Noted Mexicans—Abandonment of the Cuba Mines—Barbados—Demerara—St. Domingo—Its Prospects and Future—Treaty Between the United States and St. Domingo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867.

When Gen. SHERMAN and party visited Havana, the authorities caused the arrest of Mr. J. B. DE LUNA, the Matanzas correspondent of the Havana *Siglo*. The alleged crime or misdemeanor he committed is called *infidencia* or unfaithfulness, which, in any other country, would be called a slight attack of treason. His trial will take place in Matanzas, on the 1st of February, publicly, being the first instance of an open trial, where the witnesses affirmed their declaration, that ever occurred in the Island of Cuba. It is true that a Spanish law exists, since 1817, which authorizes such trials, but is equally true that this is the first instance of its being put into operation. The novelty of the proceeding, and the immense interest manifested in this trial by the native Cubans, will attract an immense concourse of spectators to the Court-house, and give the people the rare opportunity of judging the impartiality of the Judges. This precedent will undoubtedly be followed by other cases of the same nature, but it was left to the erudition of our creole lawyers to accomplish this result.

By the next French and English mail steamer large numbers of distinguished Mexicans and foreigners, connected with the Imperialists, are expected from Mexico. It is even stated that MAXIMILIAN will be among the number, if the many private letters received on that subject can be credited.

The working of the world-renowned copper mines near Santiago de Cuba will be abandoned. The expense of working the mines and the cost of transportation do not permit the owners to compete with the produce of other mines. This will throw about fifteen hundred persons out of employment, and stop the running of trains on the Puerto del Sal Road, as this line has been nearly altogether sustained by the transportation of ore. The Board of Directors, residing in England, may perhaps alter the decision.

BARBADOS.

Since the sailing of the last English packet everything is very quiet. The existence of the cholera in St. Thomas has produced the greatest excitement in Barbados. The passengers which arrived by the West India steamer were put in quarantine for six days. The season has been very variable. The agricultural reporters say that November finished with great heat, and that December has been full of rains and storms. The papers are clamoring for a better sanitary arrangement, and complain of the filthy condition of the streets and private houses. Sugar was arriving in large quantities, and selling at very favorable prices.

DEMERARA.

The only item of interest from this colony is the prevalence of yellow fever, which has already called for a great many victims, especially among the shipping. The Sanitary Commission opine that it is produced from the exhalations of the swamps.

ST. DOMINGO.

President CABRAL has returned from his excursion through the Republic. The island remains tranquil and no revolutionary outbreak has taken place. The rumor of a suspected disturbance of the public peace has caused great excitement among the citizens of the capital and its surrounding, but no fears are entertained by the Government. St. Domingo is now on the road to prosperity. [illegible] numerous [illegible] during the [illegible] ment [illegible] road between [illegible] rated and [illegible] per mile [illegible] order as [illegible] Coal is also [illegible] Samana, [illegible] Velo. New lines of steamers [illegible] the coasts of the island and communicate with the seaport towns. [illegible] and with the [illegible] and agriculture, and the establishment of numerous schools and [illegible] Republic [illegible]

Gen. MANUEL DE JESUS RODRIGUEZ and Col. ANTONIO DE [illegible] Expedition, arrived at [illegible] fort of the Torre de la Homenage. The decree issued on the 28th of December last by the Government respecting the value of paper currency, [illegible] value as [illegible] by the Government [illegible] notes since [illegible] poverished [illegible] necessities [illegible] in price. [illegible] the six months [illegible] $174,874, and the calculated income $198,573. The receipts [illegible] penses are [illegible] value of [illegible] receive [illegible] third in [illegible] converted [illegible] Commercial Agent of the United States, has forwarded his patents as Special Envoy of the Government to celebrate a treaty of peace, commerce, navigation and extradition.

QUASIMODO.

TEXAS.

Military Officers to Act for the Freedmen's Bureau—Officer Complimented.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Gen. GRIFFIN issues an order empowering military officers, where there are no Sub-Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau, to act as such. This extends the operation of the Bureau over the entire State.

Gen. GRIFFIN officially compliments Maj. A. J. HOGAN, of the [illegible] States Colored troops, for gallantry in capturing a troop of bandits at Pogtown.

There is some excitement at Waco on account of two doctors [illegible] lation on [illegible] the civil au[illegible] and the [illegible] held by the military.

Death of a Blind Boy in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Yesterday a boy inmate at the Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, was found [illegible] hanging [illegible] attempted [illegible]

FINE ARTS.

TENNYSON AND DORÉ.

Elaine, by Alfred Tennyson—Illustrated by Gustave Doré.

No one who has carefully studied Doré's previous works will be surprised at the grace and tenderness, the deep feeling for quiet landscape beauty, the pathos and the simple grandeur displayed in these illustrations. All these characteristics may be found in the *Inferno*, in the *Don Quixote*, the Bible illustrations, and in the *Paradise Lost*, and the chief reason that they appear so marked in this volume is, that the poem presents few temptations for the indulgence of that love of the grotesque and the horrible, which is the characteristic trait of Doré's genius. The spirit of these pictures is in perfect harmony with that of the poem. Perhaps the only surprising thing about it is, that Doré should have so fully appreciated a poem with which he became acquainted only through the medium of a prose translation into French. "Who then, is this TENNYSON?" he asked, when a proposal was made that he should illustrate the British Laureate's verse. But on reading a translation of *Elaine*, he was so struck with its beauty that he threw his whole strength into the work of translating the poet's conceptions into art. He has succeeded beyond all expectations. The poet himself is well pleased with the work. The Empress of France has accepted the dedication of the French edition, and editions have appeared in Germany, Italy, Spain and other countries.

The illustrations, nine in number, were, according to the artist's own testimony, executed in a manner that fully interprets his conceptions; and although we miss in them the wonderful ease and freedom of handling and audacity of method that characterize his drawings on wood, we find these qualities replaced by a combination of delicacy and refinement with strength which is very charming.

The first picture illustrates the lines:

> "And from the skull the crown
> Roll'd into light, and, turning on its rims,
> Fled like a glittering rivulet to the tarn."

King Arthur, armed and mounted, checks his horse beside two mouldering skeletons, that lie outstretched where they fell in mortal combat, in a wild mountain pass, their whitened bones showing ghastly in the dim, misty moonlight. In the distance the massive turrets of a vast castle crown the cliffs, from which they are scarcely to be distinguished; and, far below, in the gloomy depths of a ravine, may be caught the mystic glimmer of the tarn, toward which rolls the crown. The King, absorbed in contemplation of the skeletons, seems not to regard it, and in another instant it will be beyond his reach, buried forever in the dark waters below. The effect of quiet gloom, of misty moonlight, of desolateness, is very impressively rendered. It may seem hypercritical to suggest one or two departures from the poet's text. According to the poem, this adventure occurred to Arthur

> "Long ere the people chose him for their King."

In Doré's picture he already wears the crown; and it was surely a mistake to seat him so quietly on horseback, while the crown rolls toward the tarn. Arthur must "plunge" swiftly down the "shingly scaur," if he would save the precious jewels. But these deviations from the poet's conceptions, which, after all, may have been suggested by the French translation used by Doré, do not affect the impressiveness and grandeur of the composition.

The second picture is full of beauty of another kind. It represents Lancelot approaching the Castle of Astolat. Along a rising path, in the shadow of a majestic forest, advances the solitary figure of the Knight:

> "Till as he traced a faintly shadowed track,
> That all in loops and links among the dales
> Ran to the Castle of Astolat, he saw
> Fired from the west, far on a hill, the towers."

The dense masses of foliage on either side, dark in the deepening twilight, are rendered with great skill; but the eye dwells longest on those castle towers that gleam from afar against a tenderly shaded sky.

In the next picture Doré introduces Elaine. Lancelot, sitting in the guest room of the castle, relates his adventures to a group of eager listeners, of whom the most interested is the fair heroine of the poem. The architectural details are rendered with Doré's accustomed power. the grouping is managed with great skill, but the figure of Elaine herself must be pronounced a failure. Doré is not a master of human expression. He rarely draws a beautiful face, still more rarely a grand and noble face. His power is shown chiefly in composition, in the grouping or the pose of figures, in his management of light and shade—in short, in the general effect of his pictures.

The same criticism holds true of the next picture, Lancelot bidding adieu to the "Lily maid of Astolat." The grouping about the great Knight is excellent, and nothing could be finer than the figure of the Knight himself as, just at the moment of riding off, he turns toward Elaine:

> "He looked, and, more amazed
> Than if seven men had set upon him, saw
> The maiden standing in the dewy light."

The figure of Elaine is feebly drawn, and her face is utterly wanting in expression; but the landscape is elaborated with wonderful delicacy and finish. The effect of luminous mist is beautifully rendered. Elaine on her way to the cave where Lancelot lies wounded, is also an admirable piece of landscape composition; it would be perfect if the awkward figure of Elaine could be taken out. The next picture, Torre and Lavaine bidding farewell to the body of their sister, is full of pathos and mournful beauty. The landscape, the river, the figure of the old dumb servitor, the position of the two brothers who, overwhelmed with grief, avert their faces from sight of the dead, are all worked out with the utmost harmony of feeling.

But beautiful as it is, this picture is surpassed by the one that follows. It illustrates the lines:

> "And the dead,
> Steer'd by the dumb, went upward with the flood,
> In her right hand the lily, in her left
> The letter. . . . .
> . . . For she did not seem as dead,
> But fast asleep, and lay as tho' she smiled."

The boat is in mid-stream. On the face of the dead maiden falls the white moonlight, cold and pure as her repose in death. In the distance rise the frowning battlements of the royal castle, and the wooded banks of the river, dim and gloomy with the shadows of night, form a fitting background to the composition. Doré never drew anything more beautiful or more touching than this. There is not a discordant touch or incident in the whole picture. Had Doré drawn this picture only, he would have illustrated Elaine. The spirit of the whole poem is here concentrated into one composition.

The next picture shows us King Arthur reading Elaine's letter. The figures are well grouped.

The ninth and last picture illustrates the remorse of Lancelot.

> "And Lancelot answered nothing, but he went,
> And at the inrunning of a little brook
> Sat by the river in a cove, and watch'd
> The high reed wave, and lifted up his eyes
> And saw the barge that brought her moving down,
> Far off, a blot upon the stream."

The lines accurately describe the picture which appropriately closes the volume. The work is having an extraordinary sale in Europe, and is destined to the same popularity in this country. It is a book that not only captivates at first sight, but that grows in favor upon closer study. We understand that M. Doré is to illustrate the *Morte d'Arthur*, a poem that would awaken all his extraordinary powers for the representation of the romantic, the picturesque, the terrible and the supernatural.

The "Elaine" is published by CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, and is for sale here by SCRIBNER & Co., WALTER LOW, and MOHUN & EBBS.

A Public Art Gallery and the New-York Historical Society.

Several articles have lately appeared in our daily journals suggesting plans for the establishment of a permanent Art Gallery. None of the plans, however, are likely to be carried out, as they appear to contain insurmountable objections.

One project is for the managers of the National Academy of Design to inaugurate the undertaking by appropriating the rooms of the Academy during nine months of the year to receiving and exhibiting works of art temporarily loaned by artists and private collectors, and to be under the management of the officers of the Academy.

The writer of an article in the *Evening Post* intimates that a permanent gallery of art might be established in this way.

The objections to the plan are that there would be no permanency to the exhibition, which the writer admits would be "transitory in its nature;" there would be but seven months for the exhibition, the rooms of the Academy being occupied for the balance of the year by its own annual exhibition and that of the artists' fund. The rooms of the Academy building will not contain two collections at any one time, consequently the loaned pictures would have to be removed to give place to other exhibitions.

Many of the largest and best pictures in private hands could not be had for that purpose; the owners in most cases would be unwilling to part with them for six months, or run the risk of having them damaged by removal. Lastly, an exhibition of loaned pictures could not well be made free to the public, as its incidental expenses, including insurance, would amount to a considerable sum, and certainly the National Academy would not undertake the labor and expense gratuitously. Occasional exhibitions of the kind referred to would do very well; but the plan does not meet the requirements of a permanent gallery of art, nor does it appear to be an initiatory step in that direction.

Permanency to an institution of that kind requires proper organization under a charter and a fund, the interest of which should not only be adequate to meet current expenses, but enable it to purchase works of art, as occasion might offer. If the wants and liberality of our citizens are equal to this undertaking, let the organization be made and the funds obtained by subscription.

The old Academy of Fine Arts failed, partly from want of funds and lack of energy and enterprise on the part of the management, and partly because attention was directed to the formation of a school of design, by which artists and the public were mutually benefited; hence followed our noble institution the National Academy, of which our citizens are justly proud.

Another plan is now suggested, which is to form a gallery of art under the auspices and direction of the New-York Historical Society, which plan, if taken up and followed out in the right spirit, may lead to the most favorable results.

Of late years the New-York Historical Society has given its attention to the formation of a gallery of art, as connected with that institution. The original plan was merely to make a collection of historical portraits, but the acquisition of many valuable pictures presented to the Society and others permanently deposited with it, and without any special effort on the part of its officers to obtain them, induced the Society to form a gallery of art for its own use.

The collection of pictures now hung on its walls numbers 456. Among them are twelve pictures by THOMAS COLE, including his "Course of Empire;" other pictures by Gilbert Stuart, Copley, Jarvis, Vanderlyn, West, Romney, Durand, Huntington, Morse, Chapman, Gignoux, Page, and by many other artists of note; and lately, by the munificence of Mr. THOS. J. BRYAN, his entire collection of valuable pictures illustrative of the early history of art, has been added.

There are also to be seen in one of the rooms on the first floor the original Audubon drawings of the birds of America, nearly 500 in number. Besides the gallery of pictures, there are the Crawford Marbles, consisting of the Indian, the Hunter Boy, Adam and Eve, Boy Playing at Marbles, and the Peri; two sculptures by H. K. BROWN, and about 50 busts in marble. Among them will be found works by Canova, Chantrey, Clerenger, Palmer and Brown. These works of art, connected with the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, numbering 1,100 objects of interest, and the Lenox collection of Nineveh sculptures makes this institution one of great interest and importance to the public, and peculiarly adapted for establishing and maintaining a permanent public gallery of art.

Owing to the fact that the Historical Society has to be supported chiefly by its annual receipts from members, who have the privilege of access to the Museum and Gallery, it has not been expedient or practicable to open its doors gratuitously to the public. Yet, should the liberality of our citizens enable the Society at a future time to extend this privilege to the public, it would doubtless be done most cheerfully. This Society having a permanent organization, and possessing the nucleus for a gallery of art, might erect an addition to its present building expressly for the purpose, so arranged as to exhibit the modern and ancient paintings and statuary in separate apartments, the whole to be under the direction of a Board of Managers, elected yearly. The money required to erect the additional building could easily be secured by subscription—the more easily, as our citizens would have confidence in the permanency of the art gallery, and doubtless many valuable additions would be made from time to time by gift and bequest.

To obviate a difficulty that incidentally suggests itself, as to the accumulation of large numbers of pictures of little merit and no interest to the public, due care and discretion could be exercised to keep such works out of the exhibition rooms.

To enable the Society to defray expenses and to purchase works of art, a moderate admission fee might be charged to all except members. The Gallery of Fine Arts need not in any way interfere with the original design of the Historical Society, contemplated by its charter, as the library and the historical matter, other than the Museum of Antiquities, can be kept separate and under the exclusive control of the Committee and Librarian having charge thereof.

It may not be generally known that the Historical Society has had in contemplation the erection of a large edifice in the Central Park, of sufficient capacity to contain its very large and rapidly-increasing library, museum and historical matter, for the proper arrangement and exhibition of which the present building is wholly inadequate; but inability to raise by subscription the necessary means, has delayed, if not prevented the design from being carried out. As there is no reasonable prospect of so large and costly an edifice being built for several years to come, and as it is questionable whether that location would not be too remote to be of easy access to citizens and strangers, would it not be better for the Society to remodel its present building and erect an addition thereto, sufficiently large to answer its purposes for ten or fifteen years to come? The interior of the present building does not appear to be planned in a manner to exhibit the library and museum advantageously. The ceilings being low, and the sky-light too small and injudiciously constructed, occasion the corridors and alcoves to be dark and gloomy.

The project above referred to, if carried out, would have these advantages: The public would not only have a permanent and attractive gallery of art, but would have access to the Museum of Antiquities, and the Society would become more popular, prosperous and better known.

If the above suggestions receive favorable consideration, let the Historical Society then take an advance movement in contributing to its own interests and to the interest and gratification of the public.

E. S.

Death of Judge Merrick, of Massachusetts.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, lately a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died in Boston, on Friday, from paralysis. The Boston *Advertiser* states that he was a son of the HON. PLINY MERRICK, of Brookfield, Mass., and was born Aug. 2, 1794. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814, in the same class with MR. PRESCOTT, Judge ELIJAH PAINE, of New-York, and President WALKER. He studied law with Gov. LINCOLN, at Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He attained high eminence as a practitioner, and was appointed County Attorney by Gov. BROOKS, in 1824, and District Attorney for the Middle District by Gov. LINCOLN, in 1832. He represented Worcester in the General Court in 1827 and in other years. In 1843 Mr. MERRICK was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which place he held for six years. In 1849 he resigned and returned for a short time to the bar, and also served a term in the State Senate. During this short interval in his judicial life he conducted as senior counsel the defence of Prof. WEBSTER for the murder of Dr. GEORGE PARKMAN, and although his manner of doing it was severely criticised at the time, those who knew most of the peculiar difficulties of the case considered that he performed his duty ably and well. In 1851 Judge MERRICK again accepted a seat on the Bench of the Common Pleas, and in 1853 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Bench in place of Hon. CALEB CUSHING. In [illegible] he removed to Boston. He was for a few years an overseer of Harvard College, and received there the degree of Doctor of Laws in [illegible]. In politics Judge MERRICK [illegible] always adhered to his party. [illegible] the majority, he would doubtless have attained high political honors. As it was, he [illegible] strength to the labors of his profession. [illegible] attack of paralysis obliged him to resign [illegible] the Bench. His mind, however, [illegible]

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collections in the New-York City Districts—Work of the Year 1866—Amount of Tax $35,706,568—The Principal Sources of Receipts in the Thirty-second District—A Large Revenue from Bank, Insurance and Railroad Dividends—Immense Traffic in Spirits and Tobacco—The Bonded Warehouse Business—Millions of Dollars Lost to the Government Through Frauds—Interesting Details of the Operations in the Thirty-second District—Monthly Returns of Other City Districts.

The Internal Revenue of the Government, from the City of New-York, reached $35,706,568 in 1866, against $37,158,412 in 1865, $12,340,773 in 1864, $7,912,105 in 1863, and $1,011,765 in 1862. The revenue from this City in the last calendar year was more than a tenth of the aggregate excise revenue of the National Treasury collected in all the States of the Union in the last fiscal year.

The City is divided into seven Collection Districts, the most important being that denominated the Thirty-second District, which has yielded $27,591,697 to the National Treasury since it was organized in 1862. The next in point of magnitude of the Government income is the Fourth District. It has paid into the Treasury $22,344,480 since October, 1862. The Eighth District has yielded an income of $21,313,610; the Sixth District of $12,881,370; the Ninth District of $5,709,665; the Fifth District of $5,838,733; and the Seventh District of $5,098,348, since they were organized.

COLLECTIONS IN THE THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

In Cedar-street, a few steps from Broadway, and and within easy walking distance of the great moneyed institutions of the Metropolis, is located the Internal Revenue Office of the Thirty-second Collection District. Doubtless there are few men doing business in the district who are not acquainted with the locality of this office. At any rate, the regular monthly returns made by them to the Assistant Assessors would indicate that the Revenue Department has a large claim on the attention of the public in the First, Second and Fourth Wards of this City. The immense amount of money that passes through the hands of the Assessor and the Collector is really astonishing. It would scarcely be believed, and yet it is an ascertained fact, that the Government derives more revenue from the Thirty-second District than from any single State in the Union, outside our own Empire State, excepting Massachusetts, Illinois and Ohio. Formerly the district was included in the Fourth, but the heavy pressure of business in the office rendered it an absolute necessity to make a division. Embraced in the district are the leading banking and brokerage houses whose daily transactions are watched with nervous and intense eagerness by financiers, merchants, traders and others, in every section of the country; prominent insurance companies backed with dazzling amounts of capital; banks with coffers replete with Treasury notes and bonds; express companies whose ramifications extend to almost every conceivable point in the Union, and in some instances are traced to distant foreign parts; telegraph companies, railroads, publication offices, mercantile and commercial houses, and other establishments whose yearly receipts and dividends are computed by thousands and millions. To gain a correct impression of the vast deal of work performed by the *attachés* of the office one needs to visit the departments in person. The long ranges of counters and the multiplicity of desks which would first meet his sight would possibly not be accounted as anything unusual in places were business on a large scale is transacted; but the countless volumes of record, daily, monthly, incidental and special books that are to be seen in different parts of the office, might have the effect to elicit an ejaculation of surprise that it was in the power of mortal man to keep informed as to the specific uses of the varied collection, and, at the same time, be sure that his head was on his shoulders and not his heels. Experience and practice, however, go a long way in making apparently intricate problems matters of easy solution. With such capable men at the heads of the District Department as MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector, and Mr. S. P. GILBERT, Assessor, aided by energetic and enterprising clerks, among whom as principal are Mr. WM. S. HARVEY, Mr. R. KERR and Mr. J. P. CHRISTIE, a simple methodical mode of conducting the affairs of the revenue cannot but be the result. Of course, in order to achieve and continue this perfect system it requires from the officers assiduous application to duty. Although, when closely engaged at their desks, they are frequently interrupted in their labors by persons desiring information, yet they never fail to return civil and courteous answers to all questions asked.

In the limited space afforded by a daily newspaper it would be impossible to give all the details concerning the sources from which revenue is derived in the Thirty-second District. The present intention is to present the total amounts of taxes received from main sources. In some instances, when the receipts are quite large, the names of individuals and institutions will be recorded. It must be understood that incomes form no part of the enormous aggregate in this district. The money is received exclusively from commercial, mercantile, corporation and similar sources. Persons who thus pay this class of taxes reside in other districts, to whose assessors they are accountable for their incomes.

The accounts of 1866 exhibit a slight decrease of tax received over the amount of the year previous. This result may be accounted for from the fact that since August last the brokers, from whom a very large sum was received monthly, have not been required to make returns to the Assessors. Under the new arrangement they use stamps which may be purchased either here or elsewhere. Within the past year, also, the tax on many articles has been considerably reduced, while on others it has been abolished altogether. It will be observed that a prominent feature in the table of figures given in connection with this article is the protested payment of the tax on broker's sales. The list is confined to the first half of the year. The decision of the Supreme Court on this question will remove the cause of difference between the brokers and the revenue officers. Some doubt has been entertained as to the legal right of the assessors to collect from projectors of lottery enterprises, on the ground that such enterprises were illegal under the State law. This question has likewise been before the Supreme Court, and the decision recently rendered authorizes the collection of the tax.

The total amount of tax collected from all sources since the organization of the District, September, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1866, is **$27,675,409 18.** The aggregate collections in the District during the year 1866 have been estimated at **$10,733,031 69**, representing accounts of over eighteen thousand tax-payers in the District. The monthly collections, since the District was organized in the Fall of 1862, have been as follows:

1862.			
October	$50,943 82	December	$105,233 84
November	127,826 81		
1863.			
January	$91,658 03	July	$87,507 07
February	138,752 93	August	81,084 30
March	111,105 98	September	82,538 67
April	116,309 18	October	159,090 93
May	87,614 67	November	107,873 39
June	90,081 43	December	246,270 13
1864.			
January	$161,036 77	July	$210,741 82
February	197,542 63	August	306,840 79
March	189,910 40	September	430,267 83
April	525,891 77	October	690,872 60
May	126,170 10	November	676,602 91
June	341,201 27	December	1,016,227 76
1865.			
January	$622,371 17	July	$394,247 25
February	911,923 52	August	923,127 52
March	1,047,309 55	September	1,226,181 05
April	679,715 59	October	985,466 52
May	714,034 16	November	969,309 22
June	939,006 18	December	877,179 41
1866.			
January	$746,225 98	July	$663,580 54
February	779,211 89	August	1,494,872 36
March	767,706 27	September	1,114,712 33
April	795,993 90	October	1,034,731 30
May	780,457 96	November	955,456 27
June	752,923 04	December	712,856 30

RECAPITULATION.

Collections in	Grand Total.	Collections in	Grand Total.
1862	[illegible]	1865	$10,269,872 [illegible]
1863	[illegible]	1866	10,733,032 [illegible]
1864	[illegible]		

The collections on broker's sales, express receipts, [illegible] manufactured cigars, tobacco, snuff, licenses, forfeitures, &c., in 1866 were as follows:

January	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
Total			$3,894,092 35

PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES.

This list is included in the following table, and is given separately in order to show the amount collected [illegible]. Were all tax-payers in the district prompt and honest in making returns, there would be little necessity for the list:

January	[illegible]	July	$4,[illegible]
February	4,463 87	August	130 [illegible]
March	[illegible]	September	3,601 [illegible]
April	1,454 28	October	1,603 [illegible]
May	2,494 25	November	485 [illegible]
June	[illegible]	December	5,822 [illegible]
Total			$37,549 35

LICENSES.

The tax received from licenses for the year ending May, 1866, is $678,069 92.

BROKERS' SALES.

From January to August, the tax on brokers' sales yielded a handsome revenue. The cause of small returns since that period has been previously alluded to.

January	$175,860 93	July	$235,093 37
February	214,083 62	August	162,549 16
March	271,990 14	September	49,931 12
April	265,657 27	October	24,090 24
May	218,861 [illegible]	November	20,262 [illegible]
June	265,152 19	December	17,346 [illegible]
Total			$2,030,886 56

PROTESTED ACCOUNTS.

The following amounts are set down as due from brokers' sales, and are the cases as referred to as pending the decision of the Supreme Court:

January	$75,710 [illegible]	May	$32,544 19
February	37,790 26	June	21,717 20
March	33,152 10	July	4,795 32
April	27,294 62	August	6,660 19
Total			$230,665 18

INSURANCE RECEIPTS.

The tax received from premiums on insurance forms no light item in the general account. In another place the larger offices are specified by name.

January	$63,720 [illegible]	July	$45,903 64
February	54,035 93	August	39,880 17
March	41,273 74	September	42,660 51
April	33,361 15	October	38,974 10
May	16,728 20	November	35,729 15
June	39,295 52	December	42,981 00
Total			$499,608 99

EXPRESS RETURNS.

The returns under this head include those handed in by some of the City expresses. The main portion of the tax, however, is derived from a half dozen heavy concerns. By glancing at the figures the public will be enabled to obtain some idea of the enormous business done in the transportation line.

January	$34,034 29	July	$16,299 18
February	40,264 96	August	21,915 50
March	29,460 71	September	30,833 14
April	34,361 18	October	33,216 47
May	134,449 29	November	35,943 54
June	34,759 49	December	41,774 06
Total			$487,443 56

TAX RECEIVED ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF.

It will doubtless surprise many readers to glance at the figures given under this head. The capital invested in tobacco in different forms is almost fabulous, and at the same time suggestive of a peculiar trait of the American people. Moralists may well ponder on the amount of money thus expended which might be used for more beneficial purposes.

January	$82,447 12	July	$120,664 19
February	67,730 94	August	83,206 19
March	38,605 42	September	6,742 58
April	42,735 16	October	96,498 21
May	79,774 58	November	88,368 10
June	72,909 14	December	77,688 50
Total			$849,318 12

COLLECTIONS FROM THE ASSAY OFFICE.

January	$3,479 41	July	$3,300 37
February	3,995 74	August	6,024 01
March	2,961 15	September	
April	2,725 53	October	17,259 72
May	1,884 12	November	6,141 37
June	3,957 89	December	4,680 84
Total			$56,423 65

PRINCIPAL BANKERS AND BROKERS.

The monthly returns of some of the principal bankers and brokers in the District convey an idea of the extent of their monthly transactions. In January, 1866, the taxes paid by individual firms ranged from $6,231 down; in February, from $10,416 down; in March, from $5,169 down; in April, from $4,145 down; in May, from $3,558 down; in June, from $46,405 down; and in July, from $3,971 down.

Tax Collected on Dividends of Banks, Trust Companies, Savings Institutions, Railroads, from January, 1866, to July, 1866.

BANKS.

Atlantic Bank	$1,122 63
Bank of Commonwealth	2,998 49
Bank of America	8,767 51
Bank of North America	3,640 79
Bank of New-York	10,129 59
Bank of the Republic	9,347 55
Corn Exchange Bank	3,994 19
Continental Bank	3,634 57
Chatham Bank	1,894 74
Hanover Bank	1,099 37
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	3,167 28
Mechanics' Bank	11,063 03
Marine Bank	1,582 32
Metropolitan Bank	18,064 60
Manhattan Company Bank	5,019 29
National Bank	6,005 33
Phœnix Bank	5,805 21
Seaman's Bank for Savings	12,909 24
St. Nicholas Bank	2,984 51
American Exchange Bank	21,835 08
Fulton Bank	3,363 90
Nassau Bank	1,881 91
Bank of the State of New-York	7,693 10
National Currency Bank	695 92
Park Bank	7,368 42
Merchants Bank	9,733 92
Market Bank	997 20
Third National Bank	4,381 58
Bank of Commerce	30,335 54
National Bank of the Republic	9,328 92
Fourth National Bank	17,555 58
Gallatin National Bank	6,203 99
National Mechanics' Banking Association	2,343 58
Union Bank	3,947 58
Manufacturers' National Bank	748 25
First National Bank	2,701 50
Importers' and Traders Bank	631 58
Total	$244,966 88

INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C.

Aetna Fire	$789 48
American Fire	3,186 76
Arctic Fire	1,315 80
Beekman Fire	421 05
Commerce Fire	526 32
Commercial Mutual	3,459 45
Commercial Fire	253 91
City Fire	1,436 39
Eagle Fire	2,505 34
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States	270 80
Excelsior Fire	326 31
Germania Life	368 42
Germania Fire	1,315 79
Howard Fire	1,898 67
Hanover Fire	1,050 00
Hope Fire	526 31
Home Fire	5,263 15
Irving Fire	503 05
Knickerbocker Fire	983 08
Lamar Fire	502 28
Merchants and Traders' Fire	526 30
Metropolitan Fire	5,970 58
Manhattan Life	421 05
Merchants	1,052 63
New-York Mutual	2,075 80
New-York Equitable	1,666 36
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co	5,260 68
Niagara Fire	2,312 78
New-York Fire and Marine	526 31
Republic Fire	552 63
Standard Fire	526 31
United States Fire	663 21
United States Trust Company	4,572 60
Washington Fire	1,050 00
Clinton Fire	572 48
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	2,106 65
Empire City Fire	736 84
National Fire	631 55
Citizens' Fire	631 58
Firemen's Fire	1,171 88
W. Amsterdam Fire	947 37
Astor Fire	864 90
Manhattan Fire	1,315 79
Fulton Fire	526 31
St. Mark's Fire	394 74
International Fire	1,842 10
North American Fire	3,835 68
Continental Fire	5,573 47
Merchants' Mutual Fire	1,190 72
Widows' and Orphans' Life	552 17
Total	$76,684 86

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

New-Jersey Central	$15,208 38
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company	7,988 50
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company	2,949 25
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Comp'y	1,945 80
Delaware and Hudson Canal	67,406 40
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company	29,705 84
Warren Railroad Company	2,708 40
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Comp'y	28,998 70
South Branch Railroad Company	510 00
Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Co	1,240 20
Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company	1,421 05
Maysville and Lexington Railroad Comp'y	1,815 79
Total	$158,739 41

RECAPITULATION.

Banks	$244,966 88
Insurance Companies	76,684 86
Railroads and Canals	[illegible]
Grand total	$[illegible] 15

COLLECTIONS FROM INTEREST ON BONDS.

Another heavy item in the tax receipts are the collections made from interest on bonds held by Railroad companies. The following list comprises the more prominent Corporations of that class:

[illegible] Canada Grand Trunk	[illegible]
[illegible] Sacramento Valley	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad	[illegible]
Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad	15,867 75
Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company	675 78
Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad	4,620 00
Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	183 03
Railroad Bridge Company	2,000 00
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	5,066 88
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	3,124 25
[illegible]	2,651 50
Sacramento Valley Railroad	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash Railroad	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	[illegible]
Peoria and Oquawka Railroad	[illegible]
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad	17,780 50
Warren Railroad	1,750 00
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad	30,843 50
Total	$109,[illegible] 31

COLLECTIONS FROM LEADING BANKS AND BANKERS, FROM JULY, 1866, TO DECEMBER, 1866.

Bank of Manhattan Company	$12,151 77
Bank of America	7,039 77
Nassau Bank	4,007 28
United States Trust Company	23,040 11
Corn Exchange Bank	5,714 48
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	5,322 19
Jay Cook & Co.	4,473 34
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	4,309 12
Fisk & Hatch	1,828 38
M. Morgan Sons	1,638 36
G. L. Robbins & Son	1,841 41
Grand total	$69,108 26

TAX RECEIVED IN PREMIUMS.

The amount list includes a few of the heavier insurance companies. The high figures placed opposite a number of them give the impression of the confidence in which the institutions are held by the community.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

January	$12,061 42	July	$9,369 19
February	5,613 12	August	8,727 12
March	9,063 96	September	
April	8,014 66	October	7,738 94
May		November	6,380 36
June	8,678 68	December	8,032 19
Total			$84,874 52

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

January	$2,521 67	July	$1,181 56
February	2,302 39	August	1,665 96
March	2,899 60	September	
April		October	3,275 45
May	2,017 15	November	2,445 09
June	1,327 26	December	
Total			$20,935 65

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

January	$2,992 73	July	$3,486 74
February	3,869 46	August	2,280 78
March	2,739 36	September	3,009 96
April		October	5,987 42
May		November	6,842 89
June		December	3,883 80
Total			$32,082 64

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

January		July	
February	$2,208 30	August	$1,125 38
March	1,995 12	September	
April	1,168 94	October	1,118 55
May	1,952 26	November	1,738 90
June	745 73	December	2,196 79
Total			$14,254 17

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

January		July	$3,170 29
February	$1,239 02	August	1,007 72
March	1,096 79	September	1,347 99
April	1,054 46	October	1,663 59
May		November	2,374 35
June	1,436 75	December	3,364 62
Total			$17,759 08

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

January	$1,852 10	July	$1,169 38
February		August	1,139 60
March		September	1,069 90
April	1,479 70	October	1,050 90
May	1,023 06	November	
June		December	
Total			$8,884 57

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

January	$1,297 02	July	$1,409 34
February	1,978 88	August	1,608 73
March	1,171 36	September	2,753 43
April		October	1,773 77
May		November	1,725 25
June		December	2,379 36
Total			$15,997 02

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

January	$2,240 56	July	$1,485 93
February		August	
March	1,473 48	September	3,205 76
April	1,365 98	October	1,540 85
May		November	1,651 85
June	1,600 68	December	4,475 49
Total			$19,04[illegible] 57

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

January		July	
February		August	
March	$3,675 12	September	$962 42
April		October	1,151 47
May	1,974 52	November	3,608 56
June	935 10	December	3,658 89
Total			$15,956 08

THE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

An important feature in the system of collecting revenue is that which applies to the bonded warehouse transactions. In order to secure taxes arising from this source, the utmost vigilance and expertness are often required on the part of the inspectors. When merchandise is passed through the warehouses in a legitimate manner, the details of duty connected with the office in the shape of certificates, bonds and duplicate and triplicate papers are very tedious and burdensome, and when to this routine is added extra labor, occasioned by suspicion that the owners of the property are endeavoring to defraud the Government through some artifice or strategy, the task of a faithful performance of service is greatly enhanced. In this connection the articles of whisky, tobacco, and Southern products are specially alluded to, as it is with those that the Collector of the district has more particularly to deal. As the single article of whisky furnishes a prolific source of tax receipts, so does it offer the most tempting inducements to manufacturers and holders to evade the law.

The law regulating and governing the system of business at the public depositories is so voluminous and complex, that few people can be found sufficiently acquainted with its provisions as to detect frauds, even when unskillfully practiced. The law states that the distiller must deposit his goods in a bonded warehouse—class A—where they must remain until the tax is paid, unless he should choose to withdraw them for one of the following purposes, viz.: rectification, re-distillation or change of package, when, in either case, they must be returned within the space of thirty days; and for exports or transshipments. If for trans-shipment, a transportation bond is required, which is to be canceled on the presentation of the certificate of the Collector of the district where the goods are sent; if for export, the bond given is canceled on the production of the landing certificate signed by the Counsel of the port of delivery. It is well known that under various guises thousands of barrels of whisky are withdrawn from bond and lost sight of. How much of this whisky pretended to have been shipped to San Francisco, New-Orleans, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Havre and other places ever reached those points, would be a difficult matter to ascertain. Weekly, if not daily developments favor the belief that a large quantity of the whisky thus withdrawn does not get beyond the limits of the City.

As to the withdrawal for the purposes of rectification, re-distillation and change of package, it has been recommended that such practice should be discontinued altogether. It only occasions a vast amount of labor and expense without yielding any benefit whatever to the Government.

It has been suggested as an improvement on the present system that a law be enacted compelling the consignment of whisky in transit from one Collector to another. It is urged that such a law would prevent much of the fraud now practiced, inasmuch as the whisky would remain in the hands of a Government agent until the tax was paid. At present the only recourse the Government has to recover and collect, in event the whisky does not reach the stated destination, is to institute an action on the transportation bond, and it will be readily perceived that in many instances such security is feeble and often worthless.

FRAUDS.

The law concerning whisky is in some respects inconsistent and occasionally gives much trouble to the officer of the revenue, besides affording excuse for the commitment of fraud. The concluding paragraph of section 29, Boutwell's edition, reads: "Any person who shall ship, transport or remove any spirituous or fermented liquors or wines, under any *other than the proper name or brand known to the trade, as designating the kind and quality of the contents* of the casks or packages containing the same, or who shall cause the same to be done, shall forfeit the same," &c.

Again, in section 43, it is provided that any person who shall change the character of any spirits, either by rectification, mixing or otherwise, shall cause to be branded thereon the word "rectified."

It is claimed by the distillers that a simple change in the proof of the whisky meets the requirements of the law, and although the adulteration is effected by the addition of the smallest quantity of water—say a gallon to a barrel of whisky—the law compels them to brand the barrel with the word "Rectified." Truly, after such process it certainly is not rectified, and is not known to the trade by any other name than whisky; yet by section 43 the rectifier must put this fraudulent brand on the barrel. A number of perplexing cases has already arisen under this seeming incongruity of the law.

Another fruitful source of fraud is to be found in section 29, which provides for the appointment of local inspectors to take charge of the distilleries. According to the law they are as much the employes of the distillers as of the Government. The distiller, for being watched by the inspector, pays the latter $5 per day, and the inspector, if he detects a fraud, looses his position by a seizure of the distillery. It is not to be supposed that the inspector will exert himself very much to cut off his own means of getting along. If he is not one of the principal parties to a fraud, he can very easily find some plea for overlooking it. It has generally occurred, that when a seizure has been made by an officer other than at the instance of the local inspector, the distiller has had the advantage of the favorable testimony of his own inspector. In corroboration of this, it has been stated by Collector SHOOK, that without a single exception the local inspector is the distiller's best witness.

An extent of the fraud on whisky may be learned by considering facts in possession of the Collector. In this City alone there are upward of one thousand licensed distilleries, with an aggregate capacity of about 75,000 gallons per day. On this basis the Government, instead of receiving the sum of $3,000,000 only per year as tax, should receive $30,000,000.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT *of Merchandise Placed and Removed in Bond, from the month of March, 1866, to the Month of December, 1866, (both months inclusive,) for the Thirty-second District, New-York.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Received from	Article.	Quantity.	Amount of Tax.
March, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	3,675	$1,435 00
Thirty-second District	Cigars	84,800	[illegible]
Other Districts	Tobacco	428,222	154,771 65
Other Districts	Spirits	255,640.30	511,281 19
Other Districts	Quicks'r	28,250	[illegible]
Total			$[illegible]9,343 83
April, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	2,687.3-16	$1,142 87
Other Districts	Tobacco	428,540.12	164,053 63
Other Districts	Spirits	271,126.16	542,252 32
Other Districts	Quicks'r	28,687.50	[illegible]
Total			$708,737 82
May, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	182.75	$73 10
Other Districts	Tobacco	507,495	197,335 47
Other Districts	Spirits	164,742.69	329,485 38
Other Districts	Quicks'r	67,612.50	1,147 50
Total			$528,041 45
June, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	712.50	$285 00
Other Districts	Tobacco	653,497.12	260,212 90
Other Districts	Spirits	139,088.79	278,137 58
Other Districts	Quicks'r	28,250	[illegible]
Total			$539,[illegible] 08
July, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	4,004	$1,601 60
Other Districts	Tobacco	1,180,224.50	[illegible]
Other Districts	Spirits	221,465.11	[illegible]
Other Districts	Matches	1,341.25	1,341 25
Total			$929,901 62
August, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	[illegible]	$146 40
Thirty-second District	Cigars	48,000	[illegible]
Other Districts	Tobacco	1,193,[illegible]	476,207 94
Other Districts	Spirits	139,703.11	279,406 22
Total			$[illegible]
September, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Cigars	602,000	[illegible]
Thirty-second District	Value	22,716.00	4,543 [illegible]
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	26,517	10,608 [illegible]
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	600	[illegible]
Other Districts	Tobacco	1,152,285	472,663 [illegible]
Other Districts	Tobacco	48,317	[illegible]
Other Districts	Spirits	198,763.98	397,527 96
Total			$894,262 37
October, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Cigars	670,300	$3,421 [illegible]
Thirty-second District	Value	31,257.00	6,297 [illegible]
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	12,055	4,822 [illegible]
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	31,832	[illegible]
Thirty-second District	Spirits	3,833.47	7,716 [illegible]
Other Districts	Tobacco	1,397,088.39	554,019 92
Other Districts	Spirits	405,294.73	810,589 84
Total			$1,398,332 93
November, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Cigars	404,300	$2,207 40
Thirty-second District	Value	24,124.79	4,946 94
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	26,290 5-16	10,516 12
Thirty-second District	Spirits	8,965.12	17,930 24
Other Districts	Tobacco	1,079,597	425,767 30
Other Districts	Spirits	594,358.57	1,188,717 14
Total			$1,650,215 14
December, 1866.			
Thirty-second District	Cigars	229,900	$1,139 60
Thirty-second District	Value	12,926.60	2,585 30
Thirty-second District	Tobacco	832	332 80
Thirty-second District	Spirits	7,791.24	15,582 48
Other Districts	Tobacco	948,162	384,525 60
Other Districts	Cigars	49,000	196 00
Other Districts	Value	1,690	338 00
Other Districts	Spirits	678,583.31	1,359,166 62
Total			$1,763,928 40

RECAPITULATION.

March	$669,343 83	August	$753,530 56
April	708,737 82	September	894,262 67
May	528,041 45	October	1,398,332 93
June	539,953 08	November	1,650,215 14
July	929,901 62	December	1,763,928 40
Grand Total			$10,237,544 96

WITHDRAWN.

For what purpose withdrawn.	Article.	Quantity.	Amt. of Tax.
March, 1866.			
Transported	Cigars	84,800	$848 00
Transported	Tobacco	161,103.50	61,912 65
Transported	Spirits	34,813.03	69,646 06
Exported	Tobacco	106,328	42,465 85
Exported	Quicks'r	38,687.50	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	97,182.25	38,912 90
Consumption	Spirits	59,293.49	118,586 98
Consumption	Quicks'r	5,562.50	[illegible]
April, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	131,608	$41,608 [illegible]
Transported	Spirits	88,883.04	177,766 08
Exported	Tobacco	269,604.5-16	[illegible]
Exported	Quicks'r	19,125	459 00
Consumption	Tobacco	37,629.75	15,193 [illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	40,181.06	80,362 12
Consumption	Quicks'r	8,562.50	229 50
May, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	162,901.50	$65,419 15
Transported	Spirits	88,644.51	177,289 02
Exported	Tobacco	283,333.25	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Quicks'r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	101,101.50	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	60,924.09	[illegible]
Consumption	Quicks'r	19,125	[illegible]
June, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	267,777.50	[illegible]
Transported	Spirits	59,084.47	[illegible]
Exported	Tobacco	274,498.37	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	4,050.15	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	182,547	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Quicks'r	38,250	918 00
July, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	325,214.50	$129,081 80
Transported	Spirits	83,025.93	[illegible]
Transported	Matches	1,331.25	1,331 25
Exported	Tobacco	443,772.25	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	42,252.57	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	75,925.25	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	35,339.00	70,679 [illegible]
August, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	366,671	$146,728 15
Transported	Spirits	141,171.83	[illegible]
Exported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Cigars	40,000	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	63,585.42	127,170 84
Consumption	Quicks'l	38,250	918 00
September, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	224,747.50	$89,899 00
Transported	Cigars	10,000	40 00
Transported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Cigars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Cigars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redistillation	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
October, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redistillation	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Cigars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
November, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redistillation	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Cigars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
December, 1866.			
Transported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redistillation	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Cigars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption	Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.

In consequence of additional regulations concerning the transportation of cotton in bond, much extra work is entailed upon the Collector of the Thirty-second District, inasmuch as the larger portion of the cotton comes to New-York. The regulation reads:

"Parties desirous of bringing cotton to seaports or other places for shipment, from other districts, will be allowed to do so upon executing and delivering to the Collector of the District where such seaport or place is situated, a bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, approved by the Collector receiving it, conditioned for the payment of the tax upon all cotton for which permits may be granted by the Assessor of the District in which such cotton may be grown.

Immediately upon the execution of the bond, the Collector to whom it is delivered will transmit it, (retaining a copy thereof in his office,) to the Assessor of the District whence it is intended to remove the cotton, who will thereupon be authorized to grant permits for the removal of the cotton upon application being made by the principal or his agent."

The number of bonded warehouses of classes A and B in the district is 47; class A comprises warehouses attached to the distilleries in which only whisky manufactured at the same, can be deposited. The class B includes general warehouses.

TAX COLLECTED ON SOUTHERN PRODUCTS, COMPRISING COTTON, TAR, TURPENTINE, COTTON GOODS, &C., WITHDRAWN FROM BOND, THE DUTY HAVING BEEN PAID.

1866.		1866.	
February	$55,592 27	August	$11,059 28
March	37,191 68	September	5,754 46
April	42,312 87	October	1,708 26
May	34,704 21	November	7,609 66
June	35,369 47	December	12,296 92
July	41,947 93		
Total			$285,905 87
Uncertain tax paid on Southern products			53,632 13
Tax on Southern products transferred from the Collector's to the Assessor's account			48,824 17
Grand total			$388,362 81

A PROPOSED BUREAU OF ARREARS.

In view of the fact that a large proportion of the tax assessed in the Thirty-second District is never collected in consequence, partly, of the attention of the Collector being monopolized by new collections; also, for the reason that the constantly keeping informed as to the whereabouts of delinquents is attended with much difficulty and loss of valuable time, it has occurred to several gentlemen familiar with the details of the district that the organization of a Bureau of Arrears, which shall include this City and Brooklyn, would increase to a wonderful extent the revenue receipts. Under the present system, in case the party assessed does not make payments within a reasonable length of time, an abatement of the claim is given by the Government to the Collector, although, of course, the party is still held liable for the amount.

GENERAL INSPECTORS.

The remarks made in a foregoing paragraph concerning local spirit inspectors must not be understood as applying to either the General or to the Revenue Inspectors. The latter officers have a far more extensive and intricate duty to perform, and which requires on their part sound judgment, keen discernment and practical skill—qualities which should also be esteemed indispensable in the selection of local inspectors. Some of the General Inspectors have become so widely known in connection with the department that their movements are watched, and telegraphed from one point to another by leading distillers. Prominent in this branch of the service is Inspector J. C. HORTON, whose faithful and untiring labors have contributed in no small degree to the benefit of the Government. It will be remembered that Inspector HORTON was one of the chief officers in the Brooklyn seizure cases, concerning which much was said and written at the time.

For facilities afforded in the preparation of the foregoing exhibit of the national tax business of the District, our thanks are due to Mr. J. P. CHRISTIE, Mr. WM. S. HARVEY, and other gentlemen in the Revenue Office.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

This District, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, is the next in importance to the Thirty-second. J. F. BAILEY is Collector, and G. P. VAN WYCK Assessor. The receipts for the past year were not far from $8,000,000, a large proportion of which fell upon the single article of clothing. Twelve thousand licences are issued in the District. The collections from 1862 are as follows:

1862.			
October	$20,443 00	December	$101,217 70
November	45,147 94		
1863.			
January	$126,160 50	July	$208,789 [illegible]
February	108,789 61	August	189,187 [illegible]
March	42,169 [illegible]	September	187,881 [illegible]
April	241,581 37	October	188,479 [illegible]
May	243,123 74	November	226,131 [illegible]
June	179,300 [illegible]	December	254,627 [illegible]
1864.			
January	$203,500 63	July	$260,734 29
February	172,866 75	August	498,417 47
March	363,697 70	September	438,424 [illegible]
April	240,092 96	October	371,509 82
May	358,763 60	November	382,209 04
June	316,169 60	December	496,065 99
1865.			
January	$544,066 58	July	$893,190 64
February	472,050 69	August	1,067,491 96
March	616,447 46	September	907,082 13
April	375,778 15	October	800,940 55
May	326,715 98	November	683,082 22
June	1,104,831 39	December	694,958 75
1866.			
January	$461,080 08	July	$817,452 13
February	218,398 81	August	827,433 08
March	709,743 59	September	714,294 49
April	600,557 26	October	667,739 52
May	677,323 63	November	498,098 04
June	943,961 27	December	383,529 21

FIFTH DISTRICT.

This District embraces the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, and most of the tax is paid by manufacturers. In all six thousand licenses are granted, and the personal income of the residents are assessed $150,000. The Collector is JOSEPH HOXIE, and the Assessor DAVID MILLER. The collections are as follows:

1862.			
October	$23,414 72	December	$45,364 58
November	34,767 92		
1863.			
January	$26,547 58	July	$48,097 66
February	26,012 02	August	51,745 39
March	49,332 06	September	44,906 99
April	36,016 41	October	40,509 23
May	29,949 90	November	54,600 18
June	46,543 44	December	68,316 80
1864.			
January	$47,610 02	July	$80,246 22
February	42,243 99	August	122,944 14
March	41,270 73	September	117,733 24
April	39,675 18	October	107,739 57
May	46,671 40	November	105,779 28
June	112,590 96	December	190,535 88
1865.			
January	$110,583 52	July	$198,695 94
February	121,048 26	August	308,893 20
March	87,421 16	September	225,672 04
April	133,146 65	October	200,019 41
May	103,734 65	November	180,088 60
June	154,586 71	December	158,496 12
1866.			
January	$134,648 96	July	$152,150 89
February	113,732 29	August	138,414 58
March	116,136 31	September	236,198 19
April	133,500 90	October	192,845 41
May	144,229 69	November	217,549 43
June	187,459 38	December	108,860 28

SIXTH DISTRICT.

This District, of which Mr. M. B. FIELD is Collector, and JOHN F. CLEVELAND Assessor, receives taxes amounting to $9,500,000. One person, a real estate owner, made returns showing that his gains were $1,193,000. The assessments on manufactures reached $1,500,000. The list is as follows:

1862.			
October	$12,551 74	December	$30,375 65
November	83,677 66		
1863.			
January	$33,496 57	July	$164,693 69
February	41,093 41	August	148,242 94
March	46,758 71	September	173,930 29
April	52,961 38	October	153,675 11
May	56,192 44	November	855,544 34
June	152,014 77	December	100,995 51
1864.			
January	$100,179 19	July	$232,804 62
February	42,806 41	August	269,739 97
March	48,478 77	September	172,881 60
April	75,133 28	October	280,421 28
May	98,231 07	November	105,820 90
June	323,731 93	December	1,213,256 92
1865.			
January	$155,862 40	July	$184,191 28
February	124,074 49	August	634,097 59
March	118,290 73	September	1,504,556 73
April	124,415 31	October	632,713 63
May	158,220 63	November	378,296 67
June	209,893 23	December	265,455 36
1866.			
January	$239,152 08	July	$245,589 47
February	185,190 60	August	918,353 29
March	146,144 74	September	1,073,865 73
April	180,237 88	October	425,014 38
May	219,609 10	November	812,532 76
June	260,218 29	December	157,364 31

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, was recently supplied with a new Collector, WM. BOARDMAN, and a new Assessor, MERWIN R. BREWER. The revenues of this district are largely from tobacco, which is manufactured here into cigars, &c., by the Germans. There are many liquor stores, particularly in the Eleventh Ward. From 5,000 to 6,000 licenses of various kinds are issued. The returns of collections are as follows:

1862.			
Oct.	$8,609 77	Dec.	$42,067 20
Nov.	33,792 51		
1863.			
January	$36,466 72	July	$48,448 66
February	29,426 37	August	45,297 85
March	33,020 50	September	44,027 29
April	14,609 47	October	35,045 60
May	27,619 54	November	33,208 45
June	75,515 24	December	30,773 86
1864.			
January	$42,338 26	July	$177,128 88
February	34,780 80	August	90,789 97
March	27,647 19	September	52,444 86
April	44,383 64	October	93,098 88
May	38,026 42	November	68,049 60
June	77,798 01	December	200,027 95
1865.			
January	$130,808 6[illegible]	July	$181,326 31
February	75,222 [illegible]	August	323,529 23
March	90,185 43	September	235,573 97
April	100,879 90	October	108,417 22
May	81,061 75	November	125,156 64
June	79,747 14	December	94,492 19
1866.			
January	$89,695 60	July	$384,043 38
February	91,496 50	August	212,950 78
March	94,574 88	September	191,101 00
April	131,112 73	October	117,344 02
May	124,173 54	November	79,999 54
June	149,719 36	December	93,735 51

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

M. L. HARRIS is Collector, and A. J. BLEECKER income in this District. Twelve thousand persons pay income tax, the incomes ranging from $4,000... [illegible] The amount collected last year in personal gains was as follows: In July, $36,019 95; in August, $1,804,965 97; in September, $2,326,511 11; in October, $258,196 30; in November, $130,521 13; in December, $110,817 63—in all, $4,674,031 44—and $80,000 remained for collection this year. The returns were:

1862.

October	$24,985 60	December	$49,207 65
November	40,651 46		

1863.

January	$57,688 14	July	$309,546 98
February	48,699 72	August	224,6[illegible]
March	57,198 56	September	180,40[illegible] 98
April	56,783 31	October	220,24[illegible]
May	61,609 44	November	133,97[illegible]
June	203,784 29	December	189,862 23

1864.

January	$105,251 76	July	$554,631 05
February	92,978 85	August	339,139 03
March	71,116 96	September	210,527 55
April	70,465 34	October	142,686 37
May	94,161 00	November	294,403 40
June	524,354 64	December	971,974 30

1865.

January	$1,373,031 77	July	$148,074 40
February	191,13[illegible] 60	August	3,405,065 48
March	274,587 03	September	1,342,609 42
April	253,777 49	October	499,793 55
May	199,593 20	November	389,448 13
June	140,436 89	December	370,139 6[illegible]

1866.

January	$286,444 62	July	$253,941 56
February	234,302 07	August	1,978,124 83
March	265,027 48	September	2,445,994 40
April	289,472 58	October	436,690 20
May	278,274 76	November	309,374 19
June	322,065 35	December	253,415 52

NINTH DISTRICT.

This district produces only a moderate revenue, almost equally from incomes, general business, license, &c. T. W. Egan is Collector and Homer Franklin Assessor. The collection was:

1862.

October	$16,567 11	December	$22,546 91
November	39,341 98		

1863.

January	$26,531 03	July	$93,610 61
February	23,025 06	August	68,080 75
March	25,254 35	September	43,851 13
April	30,024 59	October	40,022 13
May	29,014 74	November	33,254 65
June	39,373 00	December	38,116 42

1864.

January	$44,596 43	July	$177,704 14
February	38,611 15	August	164,062 94
March	31,521 54	September	201,407 83
April	38,816 08	October	55,996 08
May	37,896 67	November	48,316 01
June	67,156 25	December	198,501 50

1865.

January	$208,456 36	July	$308,193 41
February	86,962 93	August	353,731 71
March	99,619 86	September	202,912 12
April	103,118 27	October	191,378 10
May	102,542 12	November	118,251 72
June	188,429 74	December	113,982 10

1866.

January	$109,184 44	July	$148,374 36
February	79,153 58	August	469,362 68
March	102,701 49	September	379,749 99
April	98,555 69	October	251,070 76
May	101,008 28	November	153,955 78
June	144,339 52	December	99,628 78

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE "KENO" GAMBLERS.

Alexander R. Spencer, the proprietor of the liquor-saloon and alleged gambling house at No. 512 Broadway, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Seventy-six others were also arraigned at the same time, on charges of being engaged in the gambling game of "keno." The incidents of these arrests and the names of the prisoners were published in yesterday's Times. Mr. Spencer was held for trial on the charge preferred against him. As the evidence of the officers making these wholesale arrests did not tend to implicate any of the other prisoners, they were discharged. A complete set of "keno" gambling implements was secured by the Police, who retain possession of the same.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A SNEAK THIEF.

A young man named **William Healey** was yesterday brought before Justice Mansfield on complaint made by James Gunyon, who alleges that the prisoner stole a bag of cotton belonging to him from the premises No. 97 Market-street, where the property had been temporarily lodged with a storekeeper. Healey was held for trial in default of the required bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER.

On Saturday afternoon, as is alleged, a woman named Emily Collins, entered the jewelry-store kept by Albert G. Thompson, at No. 421 Broadway, and asked to look at some watches. A number of different kinds were shown to her, one of which she secreted about her clothing, and attempted to leave the establishment, when she was detained by the clerk who waited upon her, and arrested soon afterward by one of the Broadway Squad of Police Officers. In default of the required bail she was committed for trial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED POLICY BACKER.

On Saturday night Sergt. Burden, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, arrested a man named Wm. L. Simmons, whose office is at No. 632 Broadway, and who is charged with being interested as "backer" in a number of policy offices in this City and elsewhere. All the books and accounts of the establishment were also seized, and are now in possession of the Police authorities. Simmons claims that he is doing a legitimate business under a license from the Government of the United States, and that his arrest and detention is therefore illegal. He was, nevertheless, held to bail, to answer the charge.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

A cartman named John T. Dudley was arrested for alleged cruelty to a horse which he was driving, on Friday last. He was held to answer at Special Sessions.

The Weather.

The cold and drizzling rain which fell during the day on Saturday turned into a pelting storm at night, which, with the melted snow and ice, made rivers of the streets. Where the culverts were kept open the streets were in a passable condition; where they were not open the water was six and eight inches deep. About midnight some sharp peals of thunder were heard, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning—an unusual occurrence at this season of the year. Yesterday the streets and sidewalks, with a few exceptions, were in a tolerable condition, the rain having cleaned them to a greater extent in one night than the contractor—who appears to have abandoned Broadway to its fate—would be likely to do in six months.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railway Consolidation.—The formal consummation of the consolidation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the New-Jersey Railroad, took place on Friday, at which time the Directors respectively signed the contract. The contract takes effect from the 1st of January last. The companies will continue their present separate organization, the New-Jersey Company electing nine Directors, the other companies sixteen, and the State appoints two on its own account, as heretofore. In matters affecting the different companies the whole will act as a joint Board, the receipts and expenses to be kept on joint account, and the dividends to be at the same rate per cent. of stock. The property of all will also be the common property of the stockholders. The stocks of the companies are to be equalized as to the value on an equitable basis. The New-Jersey Company owns the ferries on the Hudson River, the railway from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, (thirty-four miles,) a branch road from Woodbridge to Amboy, and another from Brunswick to Millstone in Somerset County. The joint companies (Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal) own the main road from Camden, opposite Philadelphia, to Amboy, with the ferry and steamboat routes which complete the connection between Philadelphia and New-York; the spur from New-Brunswick to Trenton, and the Trenton and Philadelphia Road, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River; also the Belvidere and Delaware Road, besides holding a controlling interest in the West Jersey and some other smaller roads. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, which forms the shortest water line across the State, is likewise the property of the Camden and Amboy Company.

New-Jersey News in Brief.—In the Essex County Courts Saturday, the suit of Passmore & Mercer against Charles L. Jones, one of the Trustees of the Newark Petroleum Company, to recover the amount paid for fifty shares of stock, was brought to a close by a verdict for plaintiffs for $571 16, being the full amount sued for, with interest.... At the meeting of the Newark Common Council on Friday night, a resolution was adopted adding twenty men to the Police force, making a total of ninety. All the Republicans connected with the force last year were retained, and the Democrats were mostly superseded by veteran soldiers.... The funeral of the late David Emerson was attended at Newton on Friday by a large number of residents of the County and State. Among the pall-bearers were Gov. Ward and Ex-Gov. Haines.... The Common Council of Rahway have resolved to fine the New-Jersey Railroad Company $25 for the first and $50 for each subsequent offence for stopping up the street crossing by their cars, if left on such crossing a longer time than, in the judgment of the City Marshal, is necessary.... The Common Council of Newark have appropriated the sum of $300 toward defraying the expenses of an appropriate celebration of Washington's birthday on the 22d instant.... The Young Men's Christian Association, of Newark, have petitioned the Common Council of that City to have enforced the law against the sale of liquor on the Sabbath.... There were a total of four fires in the City of Newark last month, causing a loss of $22,653, upon which there was an insurance for $15,138.

Man Drowned in the Hudson.—On Friday night a man was observed walking on the ice at Tarrytown, by some men standing on the shore. The man was about one hundred yards off. Suddenly a splash was heard in the water, and it was seen that the man had disappeared, having evidently fallen into an air-hole in the river and drowned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard P. J., Clerke, and Ingraham, J. J.—The court meets at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day to render decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1103—Connolly vs. Crane.
1105—O'Brien vs. Cerf.
1107—Van Zandt vs. Wilcox.
1109—Harris vs. The Mercantile Trading Co.
1111—Snow vs. The Empire Pen Co.
1115—Bacharach vs. Felo.
1129—Briggs vs. Hicks.
1131—Stebrer vs. Allen.
1137—Sherlock vs. Lamont.
1143—Judson vs. Bigley, impl'd.
1147—Wehrkamp vs. Bodenvelser.
1149—Anderson vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1153—Darrickson vs. Busher.
1155—Blake vs. Miner.
1157—Lindsley vs. Manlun.
1163—Coleman vs. Stanley.
1165—Cook vs. Watts.
1171—De Ford vs. Dodd.
1179—Latta vs. Bearnes.
1181—Leffingwell, Receiver, vs. Hill.

The above is the calendar which has been made out for to-day, but by the order of Justice Ingraham it will not be called until further notice. The Oyer and Terminer will be opened for the Term. The Grand Jury will be charged by Justice Ingraham. After which the Oyer and Terminer calendar will be called, containing all the cases now pending, and stated days set down for trial. The calendar is a heavy one; there are many homicide cases, four murder cases, and in the general calendar there are also several perjury cases and forgeries. The prosecution, during the term, will be conducted by A. Oakey Hall and his assistant, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1104—Bresden vs. Brown.
1112—McNab vs. Sutherland.
1118—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Barbour.
1126—Morgan vs. Gross.
1128—The Morn Asphaltic Cement Company vs. Merritt.
1130—Merrill vs. Woodhouse.
1134—Greer vs. Harmar.
1140—Kent vs. Topp.
1142—Audencrid vs. The Mercantile Marine Insurance Company.
1144—Hennang vs. Leavitt.
1146—DeWitt vs. Sullivan.
1150—Lay vs. Hastings.
1156—Hora vs. Jackson.
1158—Merritt vs. Leary.
2772—Strasburger vs. Fisk, Jr.
1164—Reilly vs. Stanley.
1168—Wilcox vs. Gurley.
1170—Dunning vs. Swaine.
1172—Atkins vs. Ewell.
1174—Van Riper vs. Mouillier.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
525—Benton vs. Myers.
384—Vermilye, assignee, vs. Foote.
365—(No. 1)—Bartley vs. James.
338—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
351—Waring vs. The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible]—Bogart vs. Elsasser.
[illegible]—Kingon vs. Swan.
1135—Waller vs. Bigler.
842—Hogan vs. Boekes.
635—Walsh, administratrix, &c., vs. Goodwin.
685—Schenck vs. Bell.
967—Frost vs. Sayre.
1034—Westervelt vs. The Hermetical Barrel Company.
262—Banks vs. Baldwin.
1066—Chandler vs. Wills.
815—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Lamberson.
541—Kiersted vs. Clarke.
619—Shepard vs. American Bank Note Company.
730—Curtis vs. The Mayor, &c.
1060—Post vs. Seaman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1 to 3—Reserved generally.
4—Holbrook vs. Taylor.
5—Stevens vs. Pringle.
6—Leland vs. Woolman.
7—Saeltzer vs. Saeltzer.
8—Murray vs. Harrison.
9—Eyre vs. Rundle.
10—Camp vs. Norton.
11—Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. Hoffman.
12—Arnoux vs. Cavier.
13—McLean vs. McLean.
14—Haviland vs. The Mayor, &c.
15—Brise vs. Blatchford.
16—Vanstein vs. Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company.
17—Sprong vs. Same.
18—Hangebode vs. Same.
19—Snow vs. Lord.
20—Walcott vs. Winston.
21—Vail vs. Murray.
22—Dalnesse vs. Allen.
23—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

The following is the complete regular First Monday Motion Calendar for February:

Preferred Causes.—Class One.

Nos.
1—New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Bailey et al.
2—The Smith and Rand P. Co. vs. The E. Lead Co.
3—Bigelow vs. Buckingham et al.
4—The B. B. S. Co. vs. Malain.
5—Esill vs. Winshell.
6—Ives vs. Bauer et al.
7—Gottsberger vs. McLaughlin.
8—Pepper vs. McLaughlin et al.
9—Downs & Co.'s Manufacturing Co. vs. Hill.
10—Judd vs. Jewell.
11—Brown vs. Ryan.
12—Locke vs. Elmer.
13—The Schenck Machine Co. vs. Ford.
14—Dougherty vs. Killeen.
15—Hirsch vs. Copeland, impleaded.
16—Devoe et al vs. Beach et al.
17—Mulledy vs. Cohen et al.
18—Soolesinger et al. vs. Woolsey.
19—Fuller vs. Johnson, impleaded.
20—Elmer vs. McDonald.
21—Gitbers et al. vs. Watson et al.
22—Walton, Jr., vs. Evers.
23—Smith vs. Central Am. Transit Co.
24—Nitsch vs. Carnana.
25—Wedel vs. Cann.
26—Quackenbos vs. Hammond.
27—Dodge et al. vs. Davenport et al.
28—Jerome vs. Steward.
29—Myers vs. Sherry.
30—Brown et al vs. O'Kinney et al.
31—Same vs. Same.
32—De Graaf vs. Reisenberger.
33—Nowell vs. Pensons.
34—Lee vs. Tellers.
35—Leach et al. vs. Van Winkle et al.
36—Chilton et al. vs. Seaman.
37—Schmidt vs. Seeley et al.
37½—Welch vs. Rosa.
37¾—Springmeyer vs. Devoe.

Class Two.

38—The Manhattan Gas Co. vs. Matthews et al.
39—Sinclair vs. The Corporation of the City of New-York.

Class Three.

40—Ware et al. vs. Whitehouse et al.
41—Recknagel vs. Hotchkiss.
42—Newton vs. Wendell.
43—Simmons et al. vs. Lasell.
44—The People ex rel. Houghton vs. Weed.
45—Husted vs. Japha.
46—Morange vs. Lord et al.
47—Dean vs. Hillyer, impleaded.
47½—Sullivan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Class Four.

48—Biddle et al. vs. Balen et al.
49—Biddle et al. vs. Baker.
50—Lawrence vs. Brosins.
51—Knapp et al. vs. Thomas.
52—Stratton vs. Cadwalader.
53—Hotchkiss vs. Randolph.
54—Halske vs. Merritt.
55—Higgings vs. Van Ranst.
56—Voorhies vs. Martin.
57—Marsh et al. vs. Martin.
57½—McAdams vs. Carson et al.

Class Five.

58—Campbell vs. Eldridge.
58½—Sewell vs. Sibberns.

Class Six.

59—Williams vs. McIntyre et al.
60—Vocheresse vs. Vocheresse.
61—Woodward vs. Flanders.
62—Bellows vs. Lloyd.
63—Connington, administrator, &c., vs. Trapp.
64—Flanley vs. Flanley.
65—Tyler vs. Low.
66—In re the Receivership of the Columbian Ins. Co.
67—Aspinwall et al. vs. Cann et al.
68—Morange vs. Wheeler.
68½—Woodward vs. Flanders.

Class Seven.

69—In re. the app. of Ross for a writ of mandamus vs. The Comptroller.
70—In re. McMahon, Treasurer, &c. vs. Daly.
71—Nichols, &c. vs. Cromwell.
72—In re. the pet. of McMahon, Treasurer et al. of the Barry Benevolent So. of N. Y. vs. Daly.

On General Calendar.

Nos.
73—Dale vs. Winston.
74—Wright vs. the same.
75—Procharska vs. Dippel.
76—McCrog vs. the Schenck Ma. Co.
77—Bouchard vs. Bullet.
78—Catlin vs. Billings.
79—Moore vs the H. R. R. R. Co.
80—In re. the pet. of Lewis et al. vs. the Mayor, &c.
81—Am. Bk. Note Co. vs. Oliver.
82—In re. the pet. of Mary L. Barnes.
83—Cose vs. Wooster Sherman's Bank.
84—Blanchard vs. Sherman.
85—Broadhead vs. Teneyck.
86—Jalkut et al. vs. Bliman.
87—Bowman vs. Mahoney.
88—In re. the claim of Jno. Sperry vs. the Everett Fire Ins. Co.
89—In re. the claim of Edward Rabbitt vs. the estate of Michael Rabbitt, deceased.
90—The People ex rel. Bean vs. Russell.
91—Egan vs. Carson.
92—Daisy vs. Ericsson.
93—Gormiss vs. Blackwell.
94—Silsby vs. Silsby.
95—Wilson vs. Brown.
96—Gilbert, Jr. vs. Maitland.
97—Atwood vs. Mackenzie Range Co.
98—Johnson vs. Jacobs.
99—Hard vs. Loeb.
100—Lighthall vs. Corest.
101—Suydam adm'x vs Suydam.
102—In re. James M. Sheehan an attorney.
103—Olemanson vs. Wilson.
104—Golden vs. Watkins.
105—Denison vs. Allen.
106—Snow vs. Jones.
107—[illegible] vs. Sergen.
108—Mitchell vs. Stewart.
109—Lowrey vs. Mills.
110—Fink vs. Doscan.
111—Cutter vs. Watkins.
112—Settie vs. Webber.
113—Orne vs. Bergheid.
114—Union Bank of New-York vs. Mott.
115—Seitz vs. Webber.
116—Greenwood vs. Parcheall.
117—Ward vs. Conine.
118—Hobbes et al. vs. Hall et al.
119—Schlomdorff et al. vs. Bahr impl'd.
120—White vs. Morgcutten.
121—Overman et al. vs. Jenkins.
122—Stevens vs. The Ulster County L. Co.
123—Faulke vs. Tapscott.
124—Gerom vs. Bertine et al.
125—Marriner vs. The Gutta-Percha Manufacturing Company.
126—Utley vs. Wadsworth.
127—Robinson vs. Higgins et al.
128—Barnard vs. Rosenthal.
129—Lockwood vs. Lockwood et al.
130—Reade vs. Sedley, impl'd.
131—Owens vs. Hoyt.
132—Burrows, Pres. &c. vs. Hillyer et al.
133—Patterson vs. Borne.
134—Clark vs. Clark.
135—Hewitt et al. vs. Lord, impl'd.
136—Sterms vs. Smith.
137—Conley vs. Girardey.
138—Duncan vs. Mott, impl'd.
139—Edgerton vs. Kehoe.
140—Kerr vs. Canavan.
141—White et al. vs. The Amer. Bank Note Company et al.
142—Bloomfield vs. The People's Gas-Light Company of New-York.
143—Judson vs. Comstock.
144—Peace vs. Pence.
145—Webb vs. Skinner. (2 motions.)
146—Munroe vs. Davis.
147—Hogan vs. Wilson.
148—New vs. Bogan.
149—In re. Livingston to remove Trustee of Winter.
150—Nolan vs. Hazard.
151—Hanley vs. Hanley.
152—Sharp vs. Neill.
153—Singer vs. Howe et al.
154—Surfeet vs. Akin.
155—Wright vs. Winston.
156—Dale vs. Winston.
157—Gerber vs. Wirth.
158—Frank vs. Kackler.
159—Hathorn vs. Reilly et al.
160—Reade vs. Sweetser.
161—Keller vs. Mattox et al.
162—Loele vs. Steiner.
163—Lam vs. Belden, admx.
164—Berry vs. Sanger.
165—Gardiner vs. Tyler et al.
166—The People ex. rel. Monahan vs. The Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses.
167—Woodruff vs. Bullis.
168—Bouchard vs. Bullitt.
169—Murphy vs. Gross.
170—Murphy vs. Murphy.
171—Taylor vs. Calrom.
172—Corlett vs. Corlett.
173—Anderson vs. Anderson.
174—Newell vs. Parsons.
175—Hannahs vs. Munger.
176—Doremus et al. vs. Bidwell.
177—Hart vs. The Same.
178—French et al. The Same.
179—Clark et al. vs. The Same.
180—Numsall et al. vs. The Same.
181—The Nassau Bank vs. White.
182—Same vs. Bowen.
183—Same vs. Pentland.
184—Same vs. Reed et al.
185—Same vs. Blackman et al.
186—Moss vs. Fortune et al.
187—Same vs. Farron et al.
188—Levine vs. Levine.
189—Bassford vs. Livingston.
190—Cox et al. vs. Smith.
191—Blackiston et al. vs. Nicholas.
192—Bird et al. vs. Harris et al.
193—Booles vs. Woolman, impl'd.
194—Loewenthal et al. vs. Brown et al.
195—Dillon vs. De Balkeler.
196—Hart vs. McIntyre, &c.
197—White vs. Morganthau et al.
198—Breslan vs. Shannon.
199—In re. the attach. of the brig *Free Trade*, for tackle, &c., &c.
200—The People ex. rel. Fowler vs. Wackter et al.
201—Adams vs. De Forest et al.
202—Strauss et al. vs. Woolf.
203—De Borst et al. vs. Strauss.
204—Strauss et al. vs. Woolf.
205—Newell vs. Parsons.
206—Craig, &c. vs. Spencer et al.
207—[illegible] vs. Spencer et al.
208—Craig, &c. vs. Spencer et al.
209—Murphy vs. [illegible]
210—[illegible] et al. vs. Co[illegible]
211—The People ex. rel. Mudgett vs. Sykes, Jr.
212—Clemens vs. Clemens.
213—Yenni vs. Lockwood.
214—Lane vs. Lane.
215—Prince vs. Wheeler.
216—Bussman vs. Boyce.
217—Pray vs. Palmer.
218—Bieser vs. Zohn.
219—Rexford vs. the B'way and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
220—Same vs. Same.
221—The Nat. Bank of the Metropolis vs. White.
222—Riker vs. Saltus.
223—Morville vs. Sarsen.
224—Sickel et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.
225—Hermance vs. Hermance.
226—Utley vs. Wadsworth.
227—Pollock, exr. vs. Lowenstein et al.
228—In re. the Receivership of the Columbian Ins. Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

Before Surrogate Tucker—To be called Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Nos.
1—Guardianship of Cropper's children.
2—Will of Russell.
3—Will of Finkle.
4—Will of Langton.
5—Will of Hyman.
6—Will of Abrahams.
7—Will of Renshaw.
8—Administration of Hoy.
9—Will of Phoelan.
10—Will of Keegan.
11—Will of Fairbanks.
12—Will of Gautier.
13—Administration of Delson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Judge Barbour—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2895—The Cooper Union vs. Rourke.
1769—Burns vs. The Mayor of New-York.
2771—Casey vs. Same.
2880—Dusenberry vs. Dickerson et al.
1565—Fabvre et al vs. Eisner.
2453—McMulken vs. Windisch.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2621—Healy vs. Evans.
2623—Haslitt et al vs. Gill.
2631—Schaffer vs. Roger et al.
2633—Hoffman vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
2611—Barnes vs. Coates.
2655—McDall vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2092—Lettretch, receiver, vs. Totten.
3120—Purvis vs. Nelty.
2558—Deane vs. Rider.
2226—Taylor vs. Ketcham.
1240—Bierce vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
2704—Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.
1174—Bierce vs. Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.
2112—Same vs. Fulton Fire Ins. Co.
1944—Same vs. Peoples' Fire Ins. Co.
2018—Same vs. Home Ins. Co., of New-York.
2906—Peck vs. Negbaum.
2865—Marsh vs. Palmer.
2670—Callaghan vs. Kellogg.
2796—Bender vs. Comstock.
2954—Ryon vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch, &c.
560—Dalton vs. Taylor, &c.
577—Jones vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
578—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
238—McBtea vs. Brander.
484—Leventhal vs. Kraus.
489—Anderson vs. Ritch.
346—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.
511—Kenmens vs. Strauss, &c.
600—Cummings vs. Schutz.
379—Wilson vs. De Gerardin.
540—Bayley vs. Stenton.
568—Phelan vs. Weinhold.
585—Brague vs. Rosa, Copper and Lead Co.
503—McClelland vs. Snaw.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
560—Jones vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company.
335—Eyner, &c., vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1143—Wright and ano. vs. Leary.
504—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Company, New-York.
575—Smock vs. Smith.
576—Bassford vs. Seymour.
581—Legget, &c., vs. Leach.
580—Fishblatt vs. The Am. Mutual and Life Ins. Company.
265—Allen vs. Merton.
282—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique vs. Westgen.
519—Merange vs. The Mayor, &c.
308—The Bordentown Machine Company vs. Pessant.
466—Oliver, Jr., vs. Hackett.
572—The National City Bank of New-York, vs. Schenck, &c.
1154—Moynagh vs. Schepp.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Sherwood vs. Taylor.
—Salter vs. O'Brien.
—Kinley vs. Holske.
—Same vs. Same.
—Grant vs. Valkning.
—Marsh vs. Kilduff.
—Bendit vs. Katen.
—Watson vs. Slevin.
—Port vs. Fogg.
—Jones vs. Looran.
—O'Berlander vs. Smith
—Colton vs. Strong.
1—Martin vs. Lynch.
2—Lian vs. Bismott.
3—Dobrens vs. Brady.
4—Rogier vs. Molke.
5—Monk vs. Levison.
6—Morris vs. Seldon.
7—Koehler vs. Bennett.
8—Tone vs. Clare.

The Law Courts for February.

To-day being the first Monday of the month, nearly all of the law courts will commence business for the term with very heavy calendars. Nine hundred jurors have been summoned by the Sheriff of this county, to attend the nine several branches of Courts of Record for the trial of civil actions in this City. This number, be it understood, is outside of the jurors who will be required to attend the Federal Courts, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Court of General Sessions. One hundred is the usual number summoned for each branch, though in several of them the full number is one hundred and four. In nearly if not all the courts, the jurors are summoned for two weeks, or half the term. Hence, every fortnight there is a fresh panel summoned all round. This nice little job of summoning 1,800 jurors per month (taking the lowest estimate) is performed by the Sheriff's deputies.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will meet this morning in their room, for the purpose of rendering decisions in cases argued at the January Term. This Court is composed of Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and Clerke, J. J. There will be no regular General Term of this Court until the first Monday of April next.

This month there will be three Supreme Court Circuits, and an Oyer and Terminer will be held in conjunction with Circuit Part I. by Justice Ingraham. According to the published programme, Justice G. G. Barnard was put down for this Court during February, but that official having sailed for Florida for the benefit of his health, Justice Ingraham will fill his place. Notice is given that the Circuit Calendar, Part I., made out for the first day of the term, will not be taken up until further notice. The Grand Jurors summoned to appear at the Oyer and Terminer to-day will be charged by Ingraham, J., and then the Criminal Calendar will be called through, and days will be assigned for the trial of each particular case. District-Attorney Hall and his assistant, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., give notice that they intend to try during the term all the causes on the calendar, which is a very heavy one. Among the higher crimes are four cases of murder, a large number of the different degrees of manslaughter, and several noted cases of forgery and perjury.

The Circuit, Part II., will be held in the General Term room by Mr. Justice Clerke; Circuit, Part III., by Justice E. Darwin Smith, at No. 73 Duane-street. Mr. Justice Sutherland will hold the Supreme Court, Special Term, on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Mr. Presiding Justice Leonard will sit during the term at Chambers.

The General Term of the Superior Court, commencing at 11 A. M. to-day, will be held by Justices Moneil, Garvin and McCunn; the Trial Term, Part I., by Justice Barbour, and Part II. by Chief Justice Robertson. The Special Term and Chambers of this Court will during the month be presided over by Justice Jones. For the purpose, among other things, of inculcating habits of punctuality among lawyers, litigants and others, an order has been made by this Court to the effect that all motions for this term must be noticed for ten A. M., and members of the Bar are notified to be prompt in their attendance at the hour for which their motions are noticed or to which they may be adjourned.

In the Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I. will be held by Judge Brady, Part II. by Judge Cardozo. At these Courts jurors will be required to attend for the first two weeks. On the third Monday, a General Term, held by all the Judges, will commence. First, Judge Daly will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the two weeks, for the purpose of disposing of issues of law, hearing motions, and transacting General Chamber business. While the General Term is in session, all the Judges will attend at Chambers from 10 to 11 A. M.

In the Marine Court, Trial Term, Part I. will be held by Judge Alker, Part II. by Judge Gross, and Judge Hearne will sit at Chambers. The calendar of this Court is unusually large, and contains some very important causes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2, 1867.

10,000	U. S. 5s, '74...R.	102	110	Wells&Fargo's Ex.	70
40,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107⅞	55	Del. & Hud. C.	145
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅞	200	At. M. S. Co.	100
[illegible]	do.	107⅞	100	Boston W. P.	28½
24,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	106	600	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
	New Issue	104⅜	1000	Erie R.	[illegible]
75,000	do.	104½	1200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	99½	200	do.	[illegible]
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s, Sec. Ser.	104⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
500	do. Third Ser	104⅞	100	N. Y. & N. H.	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	[illegible]	100	Reading R.	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. 6s	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	63	200	Mich. Cen.	[illegible]
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105⅛	1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
1,000	N. Car. 6s	53	200	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92½	200	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	79½	50	Panama R.	[illegible]
			200	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
			300	do.	[illegible]
			1300	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie 8s M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Continental Bank	[illegible]	1500	do.	[illegible]
100	Fourth N. Bk.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	Chic. B. & Q.	[illegible]
200	Mariposa Min.	[illegible]	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
200	Mar. Pref.	[illegible]	300	Chic. & Alton	111
100	do.	[illegible]	400	Mil. & St. P. Pr	[illegible]
115	Pac. M. SS. Co.	159	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]			
5	Adams Ex. Co.	67	100	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]	600	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	[illegible]	900	do.	[illegible]
100	Boston W. P.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	600	do.	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
100	Mar. Min.	[illegible]	800	do.	[illegible]
200	Mar. Min. Pref.	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
800	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
2200	N. Y. Central	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
1200	Erie R.	[illegible]	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
1200	Reading R.	[illegible]	1200	do.	[illegible]
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Mar. Pref.	[illegible]	400	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
200	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
800	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	1500	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
400	Reading R.	[illegible]	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
400	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]

Monday, Feb. 4—A. M.

The heavy Trade of the past week, as on the preceeding week, was interrupted by continued bad weather for lading and unlading Goods and Produce. The Exports are thus reduced one or two millions from what they would otherwise have amounted to. The General Foreign Merchandise entries were light from the same cause. The Foreign Dry Goods entries, (chiefly from steamers,) are up to the usual average. The Customs Duties not so active as the week before, and are $1,360,000 below the corresponding week last year. The Customs, for the whole month of January, however, come up better than expected, and amount, at this port, to $9,520,384, and at all the ports to about $13,500,000. This revenue in Gold and the Currency revenues from Internal taxes, and miscellaneous sources, we apprehend, may fall several millions below the disbursements of the month, which, without extraordinary items, are known to have been about as follows:

For Interest in Gold	$11,500,000
For 7-30 Interest Currency	7,300,000
War and Navy	12,350,000
Interior Department	1,250,000
Bonds to Pacific Roads, say	1,600,000
Total	$34,000,000

We are therefore prepared to see a small increase in the Public Debt Statement of Feb. 1, which will probably appear on Tuesday—the first instance of a change in the wrong direction, for nearly eighteen months, and it is much to be desired that it should prove to be the last. The Bounties under the Act of July 28, 1866, begin to tell unfavorably in the line of War Expenditures, but beyond this cause for the reversal of the monthly balance-sheet, it is undeniably true that the suspense in very many important departments of business, *and the exaggerated fears of contraction*, growing out of the Currency discussions at Washington—more than from any deep concern at the political situation between Congress and the President—*are seriously affecting the Treasury Revenues.* The Secretary of the Treasury has, no doubt, been brought fully to appreciate the gravity of this fact, and his forthcoming Debt Statement, we have reason to believe, *will show no further withdrawal of common Greenbacks*, as it could not do without unnecessarily adding to the burden of Interest. Our own confidence has continued strong that the $4,000,000 per month discretion over our Greenback circulation would be judiciously exercised by the Secretary. This process of contraction, we have now little or no doubt, will continue suspended for some months to come. And the following letter, which we reproduce from Saturday's paper, from Mr. McCulloch to the Finance Committee of the Senate, is in proof that he is not only willing to remove this cause of anxiety to the great interests of business—from the prosperity of which alone the Government can hope to realize its required and estimated revenues—*but earnestly indorses the employment by the Banks of an extra hundred millions of lawful Money Certificates of deposit with the Treasury*, to take the place of the Compound Interest Legal Tender Notes, falling due this year and next, thus promptly removing another source of concern in regard to hasty contraction. Mr. McCulloch writes as follows:

> "These gentlemen (Messrs. Jay Cooke, Gov. Smith and other Bankers) will present the draft of an act to provide for funding Compound Interest Notes held by National Banks in certificates bearing 4 ℔ cent. interest, which may be held by National Banking Associations as a part of their reserve of lawful money. This proposition *meets with my entire approbation*. It will relieve me from all anxiety on account of the Compound Interest Notes, and will provide for them in such a way *as not to derange the business and finances of the country.* I commend it to the consideration of the Finance Committee, *and hope they will report favorably upon it without delay.*"

These evidences of a practical reversal, for some time to come, of the whole policy of immediate contraction, (if, indeed, the Secretary ever designed to make it rigorous, much less oppressive,) will tend, *first*, to relieve the Spring Trade of the suspense felt for six or eight weeks past both by Domestic Manufacturers and the Importing and Jobbing Merchants. *Secondly*, they will facilitate the funding of the 7.30 Currency obligations of the Treasury, so essential, because of the magnitude of the sum total, to the very first serious step in the direction of Specie Payments. *Thirdly*, and most important of all to the Government itself, they will give new life to the collection of the revenues of the Treasury.

The prospects of the New Tariff Bill have been somewhat changed since our last weekly review. It has passed the Senate by the unexpected vote of 27 to 10, and with an amendment, moved by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, which will give the measure additional strength in the House among the Representatives of the Pacific States and of the Northwest, interested in the early completion of the Pacific Railroads. The amendment removes, for two years, the restriction to the use of domestic rails by the Pacific Companies, to whom the Government has granted aid. The bill also secures large bounties to the Western wool-growers. And upon a review of the whole prospect the chances, we should say, have increased since last Monday of its passage, *to take effect*, as the bill now stands, *immediately thereafter.* It has been referred by the House to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Morrill is the Chairman, and we notice that it is urged in certain extreme Protection quarters, that it should be reported without amendment and passed at once, leaving any objectional details, that is—objectional to the friends of Protection—to be corrected hereafter by supplemental legislation. Should this advice be adopted, the bill will probably go to the President in the course of this week, but whether with a two-thirds indorsement by the House (as by the Senate) remains to be seen.

The Money market is working easy, and confidence was much impressed by the Washington advices of Friday night. And while the Gold Room was inclined to advance on the news, it is not felt that the price will go very much higher from the present look of the Foreign Exchanges, and the probability that the Treasury will have occasion to turn a liberal share of its present large surplus and the whole of its February Gold receipts into Currency to assist the disbursements of the Department, including the 7.30 interest due on 15th inst. No further Gold interest, beyond about $4,300,000 on the 10-40s in March, will be required to be paid out until the 1st of May next.

After the renewal, for a day or two, of the Railway panic of last week, the Stock Exchange, as early as Wednesday, showed decided signs of recovery, and closed quite strong, at an average advance of 2@2½ ℔ cent. on Saturday evening.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,207,960, against the total entries of $7,222,573 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,210,976, against $3,449,470 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $685,098, against $292,568 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,082,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,752 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 748.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	Jan. 5	$4,140,674
August	23,615,47[illegible]	Jan. 12	7,062,191
September	21,685,616	Jan. 19	4,229,265
October	23,398,020	Jan. 26	3,693,970
November	19,907,217	Feb. 2	4,207,960
December	19,500,081		
Total since July 1			$158,172,883
Against same time last year			165,360,0[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			$7,187,175

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Dec.	$17,412,082
August	22,923,510	Jan. 9	3,716,694
September	11,071,222	Jan. 16	4,256,958
October	14,812,533	Jan. 23	2,724,201
Nov.	13,984,065	Jan. 30	3,210,976
Total since July 1			$108,600,180
Against same time last year			127,387,[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			$18,787,[illegible]
Gold, Feb. 2, 1867			135½ ℔ cent.
Gold, Feb. 3, 1866			139⅜ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

July	$5,621,420	Jan. 5	[illegible]
August	1,587,851	Jan. 12	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 19	[illegible]
October	1,463,450	Jan. 26	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 2	685,098
December	19,500,081		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,113,[illegible]	December	$4,447,[illegible]
August	2,012,251	Jan. 11	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 21	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Jan. 31	1,075,[illegible]
November	2,940,[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$27,634,913
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,878
August	12,700,094	August	[illegible]
September	12,474,076	September	2,691,532
October	11,507,687	October	[illegible]
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,076	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,384	January	7,485,945
Feb. 2	665,000	Feb. 2	62,000
Total	$72,496,889	Total	$33,135,408
To date, 1866	79,514,561	To date, 1865	29,053,427

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134⅝@136⅞@134½@136½
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107[illegible]@108
Consolidated 5-20s	104⅛@104⅜
First Series 7.30s	104⅜@104⅝
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	104@104½
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	99[illegible]@100
New-York Central	101½ with div.@99⅛ ex div.
New-York and Erie	56⅞@51[illegible]@58⅞
Rock Island	96[illegible]@90⅞@97⅞
Michigan Southern	7[illegible]@68⅞@72⅞
Illinois Central	113@114½
Hudson River	126@128
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82½@77⅞@84⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	95½@93@97⅞
Northwestern	36⅞@33@37⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]
Jumberland	41@3[illegible]
Reading	102⅞@104⅜
Northwestern Preferred	64⅞@61@67⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	24⅜@25⅞
Mariposa Preferred	23@21⅞@23
Cleveland and Toledo	118⅞@119

The Gold Room advanced on Saturday ⅞@1 ℔ cent. over Friday's sales. The prices paid were 135⅝@136⅛ ℔ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,082,000; the Export in Gold and Silver bars, $685,098; the receipts from California, $1,075,000; the Gold Interest paid out from the Treasury Office, $281,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed 108⅝ on London and f. 5.18⅞ on Paris, standard names. The Money market easy in rates and dull in demand. Lenders continue to leave their balances with the great Wall-street dealers in the Public Funds of the United States at 4@5 ℔ cent. Other loans to Brokers, 6@7 ℔ cent. The Bank Statement on Monday will probably show a rising average on Deposits, both in Gold Notes and Greenbacks.

There was a further rise on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange, in some instances of 2@3 ℔ cent., and on the general list 1@2 ℔ cent. The Northwest Shares, Erie, New-York Central, Pittsburgh, &c., which had been heavily speculated in since the break down of Friday week for the *Bear* account were especially excited, and the rise of Monday was probably made the more decided by the suspension of a Stock firm of the regular Exchange Board, who had been large *short* sellers at about the lowest figures of the week, either on three-day contracts or for cash on borrowed Stocks. This incident, announced early in the morning, threw a number of the Brokers who had made purchases of or lent Stocks to the party referred to, unexpectedly short in their deliveries. At 4 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds were again upward and the demand large for nearly all descriptions. The Washington dispatches in the morning papers confirmed the opinion that no further Greenback contraction was made in January, and that none is likely to occur in February:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	100	Northwest	35⅞	37⅞
U. S. 5-20s	107⅞	108	N. West Pref.	65⅞	67⅞
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅜	Rock Island	96⅞	97⅞
N. Y. Central	99⅞	99⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅞	97⅞
Erie	57⅞	58⅞	Cumb'land Coal	38	39⅞
Hudson	128	128	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	103⅞	104⅜	W. U. Telegraph	44⅞	45
Mich. Southern	71⅞	72⅞	Mariposa Pref.	21⅞	23
Illinois Central	114⅞	114⅞	Ohio Certificates	24	25⅞
Pittsburgh	82⅞	84⅞	American Gold	135⅞	136⅛
Tennessee 6s	63	[illegible]	Bills on London	108⅞	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Irving	102
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	123
America	138	People's	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Shoe and Leather	111
Commerce	110½	Continental	101
American Exchange	112½	Imp't'rs. & Traders	109½
Chatham	140	Central National	103
Bank of N. America	103	Fourth National	104

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 2d mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 3d mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 3d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The old firm of Discount Brokers of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, retired from business on the 1st of February, their place being taken by Mr. George Farnham, for many years in their employment, at No. 34 William-street.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. G. T. M. Davis, of San Francisco City Bonds, on private sale, at No. 47 Exchange-place.

Our Pacific Mines and Trade in 1866.

From the San Francisco Correspondent of the New-York Commercial.

San Francisco is rapidly becoming independent of Eastern manufacturers. Especially is this fact noticeable in her woolen and cotton manufactures. The woolen factories alone have taken this year 3,[illegible] lbs. of wool, against 2,335,600 lbs. in 1865. The mills in operation are constantly pressed to the utmost capacity, while others are being rapidly built. The amount of goods coming here from the States each year is rapidly declining. The amounts imported and the payments made may be approximated as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Foreign, at Custom House	$10,445,948	$10,336,898	$12,857,000
Eastern, per sail	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,156,[illegible]
Eastern, per steam	11,3[illegible]	[illegible]	11,880,0[illegible]
Freight, foreign goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight, Eastern goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight, East'n, steam	2,380,129	1,930,[illegible]	2,683,476
Duties, gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$67,756,518	$55,[illegible]	$55,920,518

The actual exports in payment have been:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Merchandise	$12,[illegible]	$14,[illegible]	$12,[illegible]
Treasure	[illegible]	50,[illegible]	44,145,577
Total	$[illegible]	$64,[illegible]	$[illegible]

The amount of treasure exported is that on mercantile account. In addition to this there has been shipped $12,000,000 by the United States Treasury, making an aggregate of nearly *fifty-six millions and a quarter dollars* of treasure. Of this, about $35,000,000 is the product of the State. The merchandise exports ($17,266,896) embrace $3,229,247 of Eastern and foreign reëxported goods; the remainder ($11,043,649) being the value of the domestic produce. As compared with former years, this aggregate has been composed as follows:

	Domestic.	Foreign and Eastern.	Total.
1860	$4,[illegible]	$3,472,146	$8,[illegible]
1861	4,959,375	2,893,446	[illegible]
1862	6,576,780	3,901,208	10,482,988
1863	7,[illegible]	5,204,531	12,[illegible]
1864	7,753,933	5,859,227	13,341,160
1865	8,705,228	5,511,146	14,216,374
1866	11,834,052	5,332,834	17,166,886

The progress of the State in agriculture will be readily seen by a comparison of these figures for the several years—the figures for 1866 showing an increase of 150 ℔ cent. over those of 1860.

The increase in the value of domestic exports of $3,229,834 over those of the previous year is mainly due to the increase in breadstuffs and grains, which have been comparatively as follows:

	1865. Quantity.	1865. Value.	1866. Quantity.	1866. Value.
Flour, bbls	109,219	$701,556 09	227,644	$1,855,109 19
Wheat, sks	416,895	847,534 37	2,268,022	4,185,597 50
Barley, sks	154,922	183,290 77	299,003	331,4[illegible] 70
Oats, busa	11,105	18,253 27	183,316	345,683 33
Total		$1,750,494 41		$6,717,825 72

The product of the precious metals upon the Pacific coast for the past year has been large, equaling, if not surpassing, that of any like period since the mines were opened. Owing to the broad expanse over which the labors of the miner are now spread, it is not now easy to ascertain the annual yield for the entire coast with exactness, portions of the bullion produced in the more distant Territories having of late been diverted into new channels in the course of its transmission to the National Mints and great bullion marts of the world, thus appearing no longer in the statistics of treasure received at this point. But apart from this diversion the amount of the precious metals that have reached San Francisco the past year appears to have nearly equaled the usual complement, warranting the inference that there has been no great falling off, at least, in the product of this staple of our mineral wealth. Operations in the placers, where, within certain limits, the water supply is the measure of production, have everywhere been greatly benefited by opportune and copious rains, which, continued late in the Spring, have returned again on the advent of Winter. The general results attending vein mining, both gold and silver, have also been good, the number of productive claims having been considerably enlarged, and the earnings of some of the older materially increased.

The imports of treasure (exclusive of those from Victoria, V. I., which are included in the coastwise receipts,) for the past five years, have been as follows:

1862	$1,067,379	1865	$1,872,[illegible]
1863	2,[illegible]	1866	1,298,311
1864	1,845,809		

The receipts from the State and Nevada mines for the same period have been:

	Uncoined.	Coined.	Total.
1862	$37,549,576	$4,989,921	$42,539,7[illegible]
1863	[illegible]	5,730,461	45,[illegible]
1864	40,130,090	5,330,325	45,460,415
1865	41,[illegible]	4,581,351	46,[illegible]
1866	39,[illegible]	4,465,359	43,865,209

Of this amount for 1866, $15,215,218 came from the Washoe Gemeralds and Reese River Mines of Nevada.

The imports, coastwise (including Victoria, V. I.,) and receipts from Northern and Southern mines (including Nevada State,) during the year 1866, were as follows:

Imports	$1,298,311
Receipts coastwise, including Victoria	6,673,629
Receipts from Northern and Southern Mines	43,865,209
Total for 1866	$52,837,149
Total for 1865	55,445,042
Decrease in 1866	$2,607,893

The export and destination of treasure during the year 1865 and 1866, respectively, were as follows:

To	1865.	1866.
New-York	$20,995,323 68	$41,270,634 56
England	16,282,786 18	6,565,510 01
France	131,592 20	792,548 25
China	6,943,692 74	6,533,084 12
Panama and Cen. America	526,949 66	694,569 96
East Indies	156,504 87	
Japan	224,019 35	1,5,890 16
Sandwich Islands	44,926 00	172,345 03
Society Islands	15,500 00	
Mexico	152,457 00	12,004 09
Chili	51,000 00	
Total	$45,484,545 68	$56,146,577 09

The exports of merchandise and treasure for the past five years have been in the aggregate as follows:

	1862.	1863.
Domestic Produce Mdse.	$6,578,780	$7,599,755
Foreign and Eastern Mdse.	3,88[illegible],208	5,204,531
Treasure	42,380,809	46,033,961
Total in 1862 and 1863	$52,819,797	$58,8[illegible],247

	1864.	1865.
Domestic Produce Mdse.	$7,554,282	$8,704,228
Foreign and Eastern Mdse.	5,805,333	5,511,146
Treasure	55,202,423	45,484,546
Totals in 1864 and 1865	$68,562,038	$59,700,920

	1866.
Domestic Produce Merchandise	$11,945,648
Foreign and Eastern Merchandise	5,221,284
Treasure	56,286 577
Total for 1866	$73,453,473

The returns of the passenger arrivals at this port for 1866, show an excess of 3,683 in the arrivals over departures.

The passenger movement for several years has been as follows:

	ISTHMUS. Arrivals.	ISTHMUS. Depar.	ELSEWHERE. Arrivals.	ELSEWHERE. Depar.	TOTAL. Arrivals.	TOTAL. Depar.
1863	24,337	9,505	7,588	4,225	31,975	13,730
1864	24,623	14,629	4,963	5,643	29,585	20,172
1865	18,510	21,597	5,589	3,746	24,099	25,343
1866	20,962	17,895	4,656	4,040	25,618	21,935

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

National Bank of North America, Feb. 1, 1867.—SINCE THE OVERDRAFT ON THIS BANK by Mayer & Co., and the resulting sudden death of its President, a thorough examination of its condition has been made by a Committee of the Directors, and they report and authorize the officers of the Bank to publish that the Bank is in a perfectly sound and prosperous condition, and not only is the capital unimpaired, but they do not believe that the losses sustained will reduce the surplus of the Bank below the sum of $200,000.

CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, Vice-President.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 1,225 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 5,513 bags Corn Meal, 8,600 bushels Corn, 32 bushels Rye, 1,700 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 982 bbls. Pork, 1,006 pkgs. Cut Meats, 2,513 pkgs. Lard, 135 pkgs. Beef, and 318 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in moderate request at $8 25@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet at $11 25@$11 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 392 bbls.

COFFEE—Is held more firmly, and is in request. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb. Stock on hand, 72,947 pkgs.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed. The demand is mainly confined to the wants of spinners. Middlings, 33c.@35c., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales, against receipts of 1,617 bales. The week's receipts have been 17,750 bales; sales and resales, 12,300 bales; exports, 11,705 bales; estimated stock at the close, 185,000 bales. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a quiet and irregular market, closing heavy, with quotations barely maintained. The continued heavy receipts at the ports have principally caused the depression in our market. The dullness of exchange, and the scarcity of steamer freight, together with the unfavorable Liverpool advices, have also assisted to bring down prices. There have been but few sales to spinners, on account of the closing of Long Island Sound by the ice, preventing shipments to Eastern mills. There is less confidence on the part of holders of Cotton, and some sales are reported under quotations. The exports this week are 11,705 bales. The engagements for next week are to Liverpool, 6,370 bales; to Havre, 1,200 bales; to Bremen, 1,000 bales. Freights by steam, 9-16d.@⅝d.; by sail, 5-16d.@⅜d. The Cotton Goods market is quiet, with holders firm."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	17,752
Receipts last week	12,[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	19,174
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	75,774
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	325,708
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	567,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports since Tuesday	11,033
Exports since Jan. 1	53,525
Exports since Sept. 1	166,991
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	299,309
Estimated stock on hand here	185,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,035,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	461,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	580,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales since our last have been 8,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; common to good Extra State, at $10 [illegible]; good to choice do., do. at $11 05@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 25@$11 85 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@10 00
Extra State	10 25	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	10 60	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@11 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 85	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 85	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $11@$13 15 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 15@$16 25 for fair to very choice extra do., ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour rules dull at $12@$14 50 for extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at from $6 75@$8 10 ℔ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $2 85@$3 25; chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been confined to 14,500 bushels, including No. 3 Chicago Spring at $2 05, and amber State on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been decidedly more active at firmer prices. Sales since our last 89,000 bushels at $1 09½@$1 10½ for mixed Western, in store, and $1 11½@$1 12 for do. afloat; $1 05@$1 10 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in good request and firmer, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 60c.@64½c., and State at 68c.@70c. ℔ bushel; sales of 47,000 bushels. Barley is in moderate demand at steady prices; sales since our last 16,500 bushels at $1 18 for Canada West, free, and 80c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye continues quiet; sales 6,100 bushels, including Western at $1 22@$1 25, and State at $1 28@$1 29 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is quiet at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@56c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive at former rates. Stock, 472 tons and 18,669 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 41,297 hides; sales, 40,050 hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 9,300 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 20,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 18½c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 California, part to arrive, 18@22 lbs., private terms; 7,500 Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., part 17½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Texas, 21@23 lbs., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cows, to arrive, 10 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Ox, 58 lbs., 16½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 do. Rio Grande, to arrive, 45@55 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Slaughter Ox, 75 lbs., 12½c.@13c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 650 do. Cow, 55@60 lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 36,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 279,100,) 1,500 Wet Salted do., and 200 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 28,000 Buenos Ayres, &c.; 3,000 Orinoco; 2,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 3,000 Texas; 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 50 bales Manila, and 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

Comparative Receipts of Hides at New-York in January, 1866 and 1867:

	Foreign Hides. 1866.	Foreign Hides. 1867.	Domestic Hides. 1866.	Domestic Hides. 1867.	Bales. Hides. 1866.	Bales. Hides. 1867.
Jan	225,460	189,712	47,745	19,012	29	—

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. Hull & Co., notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled quiet throughout the week, probably owing to the known difficulty of getting goods shipped, the attendance of buyers has been small. Receipts from the tanneries have been about 55,000 Sides, leaving the stock slightly increased, but still light, particularly in prime Leather. Prices are drooping. We quote all grades from ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. lower. Oak Sole continues inactive, light weights only being in demand. Receipts and stock both small. We make no change in quotations." We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@48c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but held more firmly, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $3 81@$9 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Stock in yard, here, 1,557 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 8,466 bbls. Spirits do., 105,185 bbls. Resin, and 6,173 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 18; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 15; Red Oil at 75c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 22, for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 18½c.@19½c. for Crude; 28½c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 45½c.@47c. for do., free, ℔ gallon. Stock of all kinds, 39,025 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$20 68 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 62, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 50@$19 75, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 62, regular; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,850 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, February and March, at $20 75@$21 37; and next four months, sellers' option, at $20 50 @ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand and firm; sales 340 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand to-day; sales 560 boxes, at 11½c. for short rib; 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, and 12c. for Short Clear ℔ lb. Lard is quiet at previous prices; sales since our last 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, closing heavily, at 9½c.@10½c., closing at 9½c.@9½c. for Western, and 11c.@11½c. for common to choice City, ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited demand to-day at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $32@$35 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet at $31@$35 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Butter continues inactive at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in moderate request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	20	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	6	@15
Farm Dairies, Common	15	@16

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Feb. 1, 1867.	Jan. 1, 1867.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Clear	127	7	100
Mess	39,318	32,582	33,813
Thin Mess	257	169	147
Prime Mess	1,798	765	5,567
Plank	—	—	3
Prime	3,194	2,839	3,227
Rumps	12	1	169
Refuse Mess	624	709	180
Refuse Prime Mess	188	294	46
Refuse Prime	205	274	332
Other Refuse	538	371	249
Uninspected	40,670	19,176	19,219
Grand total, bbls	86,926	57,167	66,031

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	1,728	1,017	9,844
Rep. Chicago Mess	5,723	4,459	9,995
Refuse Mess	347	269	117
Other refuse	193	81	131
Tes. Prime Mess	—	61	1,834
Country Mess	414	394	3,127
Uninspected tcs	2,416	4,456	3,603
Uninspected bbls	7,484	12,290	2,245
Grand total, tcs and bbls	19,311	23,046	30,896

SKINS—Goat have been very quiet and nominal. We quote: Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 35c.@37c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c., in gold, ℔ lb. Deer have been in active request and firm, including Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.@56c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@58c.; Puerto Cabello, 43½c.@50c.; Para, 42½c.@45c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but steady. Sales since our last 270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c., and 130 boxes Havana at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb. Stock of Sugars, 23,609 hhds, 35,455 boxes, and 113,304 bags.

STEARINE—Sales, 43,000 lbs. at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 28,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, with 581 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotten at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn (by steamer) at 7d. ℔ bushel; 8,000 bushels Barley at 6½d. ℔ bushel of 56 lbs.; 150 tierces Lard at 22s. 6d., and 135 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton. For Bristol, a Bremen bark, with 19,000 bushels Barley at [illegible] 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss S. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott, Mrs. Timony, Miss Day.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE THREE RED MEN; THE YOUNG REEFER and THE BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, THREEFOLD CULTURE OF MAN.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NO CABLE NEWS.

No Cable dispatches were received last night, as the Nova Scotia Telegraph lines were not in working order.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return the iron-clad *Onondaga* to her builder on his refunding the amounts paid to him. A bill authorizing the Judges in the Territory of Idaho to appoint the times and places of holding Courts, and directing the Legislature to meet biennially, was passed. The joint resolution authorizing mail service three times a week between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, was passed. The Bankrupt Bill was debated by Messrs. STEWART, FOSTER, POLAND and DOOLITTLE. The amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, exempting from levy and sale property of the value of $2,000, was disagreed to. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee to strike out the proposition exempting from sale so much property as is exempted by the laws of the State in which the debtor resides. After the discussion, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 25. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was received from the House and discussed. Before action could be taken on it, the Clerk announced that in consequence of the death of PHILIP JOHNSON, Representative from Pennsylvania, the House had adjourned. Mr. BUCKALEW eulogized the life and character of the deceased, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. HOOPER asked consent to introduce a motion to the effect that on and after Monday next the House should take a recess from 4:30 to 7:30 daily. Mr. WENTWORTH objected unless it was agreed that no votes should be taken at the evening sessions. Mr. HOOPER would not consent to this, so gave notice that on Monday he would move to suspend the rules and have the matter acted on by the House. The Tenure of Office Bill came up, the question being on reconsidering the vote rejecting the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, which excepts Cabinet officers from the operations of the bill. The vote was reconsidered, and the amendment adopted by a vote of yeas 82, nays 63. The bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 111 yeas to 38 nays. It includes Cabinet officers among those who shall not be removed except with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. ANCONA announced the death of Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, member of the House from Pennsylvania, and resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the friends of the deceased were adopted. Addresses of eulogy were made by Messrs. SAYER, MOORHEAD and STRAUSE, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Banner* reports that a daring robbery was committed at Russellville, Ky., on Monday evening of last week, at about 8:30 o'clock. Five medium-sized men came suddenly in upon Mr. WHEATLEY, agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and express agent, and compelled him to open his safe and hand over all the money he had belonging to the Railroad and Express Company. They then left as suddenly as they had come.

The ship *Ne Plus Ultra* cleared at Savannah on the 30th ult. for Liverpool with a cargo consisting of 4,190 bales of upland cotton, weighing 2,002,079 pounds, valued at $631,125 05, and 108 bales of Sea Island cotton, weighing 36,969 pounds, valued at $24,867 09; total weight, 2,038,988; total value, $655,992 14. This is the largest cargo of the staple that any ship has taken from that port since the war.

Mr. JACOB NEAR, residing in Webster, and probably the oldest man in Monroe County, died on Monday, Jan. 28. He was born in England, June 6, 1757, and was consequently nearly 110 years old at his decease. He came to this country fifty years ago, and during the last twelve years had lived in Webster. He retained his intellectual faculties to a remarkable degree until about a month before he died.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that the First National Bank of that city has, in a period of four years, accumulated a surplus greater than its original capital, and, without impairing this suplus, it paid its proprietors a dividend for the past year of fifty per cent.

The citizens of Hancock, Brooks and Ohio Counties, (the Pan Handle,) in West Virginia, it is stated, are about to petition their Legislature to be disannexed from that State and to become attached to Pennsylvania.

Mayor NORCROSS, of Boston, has retired from mercantile life, after having been in one store forty-one years. The firm he was connected with dates back to 1810, and he became a member of the same in 1833.

A destructive fire occurred in Oswego yesterday, destroying several business houses, and damaging others. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is not more than half covered by insurance.

A Memphis dispatch states that the *Appeal* newspaper has been purchased by Hon. JOHN HOGAN, of St. Louis, and others. It will be edited by ALBERT PIKE.

Mr. DAVID TYLER, Treasurer of the Providence Railroad Corporation, died at his residence in Dedham, Mass., on Friday morning, of dropsy, after a sickness of about three weeks. Mr. TYLER was 82 years of age, and had held the office for about eight years. He was formerly clerk in the office for many years.

LOCAL NEWS.

The steamship *Iroquois* sailed from the Navy-yard Feb. 1, for the Asiatic Squadron. The gunboat *Huron* will sail on the 4th for Brazil, and the side-wheel steamer *Susquehanna* about the 7th, as flag ship of Rear-Admiral PALMER, North Atlantic squadron. The frigate *Madawaska* and steamer *Rhode Island* have been laid up in ordinary. The sloop *Narragansett* is reported ready for officers and crew. The sloop *Oneida* and gunboats *Pequot* and *Quinnebaug* will be completed in two weeks. Much difficulty has been experienced in prosecuting work on board vessels lying off the yard, consequent upon the ice; in some cases the vessels cannot be reached, and there is not wharfage room for them. The Chief-Engineer of the yard, J. W. KING, has returned from the South and resumed his duties.

The steamship *R. R. Cuyler* was seized Saturday by Surveyor WAKEMAN, by order of the Government, on suspicion of having been fitted out as a Chilian or Peruvian privateer. The owners claim that they sold the vessel to the Colombian Government, having been assured by the authorities at Washington that there was no legal obstacle in the way of their doing so, and that under that assurance they have a right to finish their contract with the purchasers and deliver the vessel to them.

From the first annual report of the managers of the "Home," in West Houston-street, it appears that during the year 112 women were admitted, of whom 14 were dismissed for misconduct, 11 were returned to their friends, 32 were provided with situations, 8 have gone to other institutions, 8 have been sent to the hospital, 12 have left at their own request, and 30 remain in the institution. The Treasurer's account shows a balance of $4,969 19.

Mr. WM. LINTHICUM, of No. 274 East Fifty-fifth-street, was on Saturday arraigned before Justice HOGAN on a charge of attempt at rape upon ANNIE CASEY, a servant in his employ. He was fully exonerated on the evidence offered by the defence.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., preached an eloquent sermon last evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street.

United States Commissioner OSBORN Saturday discharged CHAS. KELLY and the other prisoners charged with mutiny on board the schooner *Alfred Treat*, on their own recognizance, till this morning.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a discourse on the duties of physicians, before the Medical Students' Christian Union last evening, in Plymouth Church.

There were 48 arrests made yesterday for alleged violation of the Excise Law, and 82 for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for February will commence to-day, Justice INGRAHAM presiding.

We are indebted to Mr. MATHER, Purser of the steamship *Columbia*, for late Havana papers.

The principal kinds of domestic produce were more sought after on Saturday, and prices in most instances favored sellers. Foreign merchandise was held rather more firmly, with light transactions reported. Freights were quiet, with 631 vessels of all classes in port.

The Ship-builders and the Tariff.

We have had occasion more than once recently to remark upon the extreme depression of the ship-building interest of this port. Nothing whatever is being built, and thousands of skilled workmen will soon be compelled to seek other pursuits, or localities where ship-building is not burdened with the difficulties which crush it here.

In Maine, whose navigable interests are a leading source of her advancement, the same depression is experienced. Nearly half of the State tax is paid by this branch of industry, and the National taxation drains it to the verge of ruin. A Convention of ship-builders and ship-owners has been held at Augusta, to consult as to measures of relief; and a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* supplies a brief mention of the view expressed by the speakers, and the conclusion at which the Convention arrived:

> "They all concurred in the proposition that some relief must be immediately afforded to the ship-building interests of Maine; that this important department of industry afforded employment to a large and valuable class of mechanics, who, without some relief, would be obliged to change their business or remove to the neighboring British Provinces; that the liberal policy pursued by these Provinces was building them up at our expense. Hon. SAMUEL CONY of Augusta, Hon. N. G. HICHBORN of Stockton, Hon. EVERETT W. STETSON of Damariscotta, Hon. ISAIAH STETSON of Bangor, and Hon. J. PARKER MORSE of Bath, were appointed a Committee whose duty it shall be to memorialize Congress and ask that the ship-building interests of Maine be relieved from the present onerous burdens imposed by the Government upon important interests through a drawback of duties on all the foreign materials used in the construction of vessels, and also a relief from tonnage dues and excise tax, and take such further action as they may deem necessary to secure the object of the Convention. It was voted to form a Ship-builders' and Ship-owners' Association, and to send an agent to Washington to look after their interests. Hon. N. G. HICHBORN was unanimously elected as agent, but he declined. The matter rests in the hands of the Committee."

The Senate Tariff Bill provides for a drawback equal to the duty on all iron, copper and cordage which shall be used in the construction and repair of vessels of the United States. In this respect, therefore, the wish of the Augusta Conventionists has been anticipated. They are to be "protected" after the fashion in vogue at Washington—that is to say, with an utter indifference to the logic of facts, and the equitable interests of the great body of tax-payers, who are not protected by drawbacks or otherwise.

But will the drawback proposed restore prosperity to the ship-builders? They confess that they cannot compete with the ship-builders of the British Provinces, whose "liberal policy," the memorialists say, is "building them up at our expense." Estimating the drawback, or bounty, at 20 per cent. upon the cost of a vessel, as has been done by Mr. HENDERSON in the Senate, the relief afforded will yet be insufficient to place the Maine builders on a level as to cost with those of the Provinces. Taking St. John, New-Brunswick, and Bath, Maine—the cheapest ship-building port in the United States—as the bases of comparison, we have the following results in regard to the building of a first-class ship of one thousand tons:

	In St. John.	In Bath.	Increased Percentage.
Hull and spars, iron fastened	$26,000	$41,428	59.34
Hull and spars, copper fastened	30,000	45,000	50
Ship, (copper fastened,) ready for sea	48,000	59,285	23.51

In the City of New-York, the comparison would be even more unfavorable. A St. John ship-owner, whose testimony is referred to by Mr. WELLS, writes: "A seven-years' ship, of 1,000 tons, can be built, rigged, and all ready for sea, with cabins finished, boats, one suit of sails, standing rigging and all stays of wire rope, running rigging of manilla, and delivered in your market at $48 to $50 (gold) per ton, *at a profit*." Here, the same vessel would cost about $100 (currency) per ton; the difference in favor of the Provincialists being nearly 100 per cent. Will a drawback amounting to 20 per cent. compensate for the difference?

The case well illustrates the folly of the attempt to overcome natural laws by prohibitory tariffs. The great difficulty with which ship-builders, in common with all others, have to contend, is the high price of labor, which, again, is the result of the high price of commodities. The rate of wages is not equal to the increased cost of living; but it so far exceeds the rate which obtains in the neighboring Provinces that competition is impossible. Evidently, then, the enactment of a prohibitory tariff will not adjust the difference; for it will heighten the prices of commodities, which will necessitate another advance in the price of labor. The gain which the ship-builders hope to receive in the form of drawback will be counterbalanced by losses in other directions.

The true protection of American industry must be sought through other agencies than prohibitory legislation. The ship-builders are not alone in their depression, nor are the causes from which they suffer peculiar to themselves. The whole community groan under the load of taxation and high prices, and the attempt of special interests to save themselves from the mishaps of all around them, will prove as futile as they are unjust. The true remedy lies in whatever tends to lighten taxation and thus to reduce the price of commodities and labor. It is because a prohibitory tariff will produce the opposite effect—will add to the burden of taxation by increasing the price of every article made or sold in the country—that its enactment is most earnestly to be deprecated. The country is sick from the operation of excessive and unequal taxation, and our wise men propose to effect a cure by increasing the dose.

The Bankrupt Bill—The Prospect of Its Passage.

The decisive vote in the Senate, on Saturday, by which it agreed to retain the proposition in the House bill exempting from sale, under the operations of the Bankrupt Law, so much of the debtor's property as is included in existing Exemption State laws, it is to be hoped fairly indicates the purpose of the Senate to offer no further obstructions which would endanger the ultimate passage of the bill.

Mr. WILSON's amendment to make the exemption uniform, and to fix the amount at $2,000, was not, considered by itself, perhaps objectionable. It would not have been regarded generally by the advocates of a Bankrupt Law as illiberal, or as materially curtailing any benefits to which an honest debtor could lay claim. But the time has come when any amendments involving further delay must be looked upon by the real friends of the measure as more or less inimical. The experience of several years has taught us that the strength and virtue of our opponents' arguments have taken the shape of motions and resolutions looking chiefly to delay. For a time a specious plea was put forward in certain quarters against legislation—founded on the disturbed condition of the political and commercial relations between the North and the South. But the events of every succeeding month—since the war closed—have weakened the little force that plea had in it from the beginning. The bulk of the business men of the South, not *hopelessly* and finally ruined by the war, who have therefore no means, present or prospective, of ever resuming business, and who are consequently beyond the pale of any relief that a Bankrupt Law could bring—have been enabled by the liberality of our Northern merchants, and especially the merchants of New-York, to make almost their own terms in settling old accounts, in renewing credits, and in starting with no incumbrance which this or any other Bankrupt Law could make lighter.

All this has been going on for more than eighteen months; while from one cause or another the constant changes in the tariff, the false hopes held out to manufacturers by the extreme protectionists, the weight and the inequalities of taxation, and the fluctuations in the currency, thousands of traders among us at the North have gone to swell the already overgrown list of insolvents. The failures in the Northern States in 1866 were seven times greater in amount than those of 1863, and six times greater than those of 1864; while they were eight times the amount of the failures of the South during the year after the close of the war, when everything commercial there was believed to be in a state of almost hopeless paralysis. In view of these facts it has been vain for the opponents of a Bankrupt Law to taunt its advocates with attempting to whitewash Southern insolvents at the expense of our own merchants by an exceptional measure. Those who had most to lose at the hands of Southern traders by any *whitewashing* legislation—if such could have been applied to one section at the expense of the other—have been the foremost, the steadiest, and the most faithful advocates of a Bankruptcy Law. The merchants of New-York had ten times more to lose by any summary or unfair wiping-out of Southern commercial liabilities than any other community on the continent.

A single firm here might be named that stands to-day, and is able to stand, a larger creditor of the South than some provincial towns of great self-importance, that have been fussy and furious over giving the South any advantage from a Bankrupt Law. Yet, with such a record as this, New-York, through her representatives, through her Chamber of Commerce, and through the petitions of her merchants, her manufacturers, her professional men, and her citizens generally has led the way in urging legislation on the question. New-York, too, has had the sentiment of a vast majority of the whole country with her. The opposition—which has thus far prevailed mainly by resorting to tricks to delay action—has chiefly been the opposition of cliques and coteries more skilled in partisan warfare, and more devoted to sectional aims than controlled by large and liberal views of public duty. The measure, it may be safely predicted, will now become law without further delay.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN OUR SCHOOL LAWS.—In reference to the revolutionary change proposed in the School Laws of this City, it may possibly have some weight with the Legislature to know that it is opposed by almost the entire body of the principals and teachers of the public schools. We understand that proof of this fact will be furnished to the Legislature before action is taken upon the pending bill. They are certainly a body of gentlemen who ought to know something about the practical workings and effects of the present school system. They have opportunities of comprehending the matter in a way which is possible to few others, and foresee the damage that will almost certainly be done to the cause of popular education by the introduction of the new scheme. As a body their position on the question will certainly be admitted to be entirely disinterested and unselfish, as well as intelligent. Neither are they influenced in any way by the political or partisan view of the matter. It is with them simply and entirely a question of the public welfare. Their opinion, therefore, is entitled to some weight with the Legislature before action is taken upon the revolutionary bill now before it.

The Lottery Business—The Trial To-Day.

One of the new gang of charitable lottery-ticket venders was arrested by the police, in this City, on Saturday, and will undergo a legal examination to-day. He was connected with the so-called "Presentation Festival in Aid of the New-York Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children," and is charged in the affidavit with selling to a party named a lottery-ticket, in violation of the law of this State relating to raffling and lotteries.

We are pleased that this matter has been taken hold of by the authorities, and hope it will now be settled for better or worse. If it be legal to carry on such affairs as the "Union Home" lottery, which was drawn last week, and the "Presentation Festival" lottery of to-day, then let there be free trade and no interruption to the entire business. If the existing law does not cover such cases, then let the point be settled while the Legislature is in session. If the guise of *charity* which is assumed, makes any difference in their legality, then let it be determined how far that may be carried, how far it is necessary, and what are its limitations.

The question is one of very great interest to the community—not to speak of the principals in the lotteries, the ticket sellers and buyers, and the public charities they propose to assist.

If such affairs be legal, or are to be tolerated under the laws of the State, then we have evidence that we shall have an abundance of them ere long, and probably such a superabundance of them that the business will in time work out its own salvation. Not a few people have been afflicted by a mania for starting schemes of this kind since Mr. CROSBY pocketed his half million dollars, more or less, and the "Union Home" enriched itself by a hundred thousand in greenbacks. It is such a quick and easy way of getting rich at other people's expense—all of whom are willing to contribute their share for that purpose—that saints and sinners will alike embrace it eagerly, and all the more readily because business is dull and the prospects of the country clouded. We shall have a lottery office on every other corner in Broadway, and on *every* corner in the Bowery; and the industry of the people will be confined to speculations on the chances of a prize. The fine frenzy will spread as the bags of gold are passed over the counter, and the eyes of the fair sex will flash infectious fire as the diamonds are profusely distributed among the lucky holders of the winning numbers. If you do not win this time, you may next, and if you do not get the highest prize, you may get one higher than a blank.

We do not suppose, however, that any one can read the law of the State on the subject and imagine that they can be carried on if the law, which declares them nuisances, is enforced. It is sufficiently explicit, and there are decisions which apply expressly to such cases as that which comes up to-day. The celebrated case of the "Art Union" in this City in which pictures were distributed to ticket-holders, will be remembered. These schemes were held to be lotteries, and consequently illegal, by express decisions. It only requires that the law be now properly enforced in this case to put an end to a nuisance that threatens to work immense damage to the best interests of the community. Nearly a hundred persons were arrested at one haul at a place in Broadway on Saturday night for playing a game of "keno." Why should they fare harder than the lottery gamblers?

A Growing and Dangerous Class.

That we are a shrewd and clever people is the boast and text of many a Fourth of July orator; that we are a simple and gullible race is the matured opinion of the best informed detectives among us.

Where on the surface of the globe can be found a people so eager to adopt new inventions, so ready to invest in oil or coal or copper, so willing to listen with open ear to the Munchausen tales of new railway projectors, home and foreign, or so insane on the subject of gold? But aside from these idiosyncracies that are patent to every eye, and by one or all of which we have individually and collectively suffered, there are more secret roads by which many presumably sane citizens travel the journey of credulity.

It may not be generally known to our readers, but it is very well understood by thousands and tens of thousands of our people that there is a large number of vile and unscrupulous hags in our City, who prey without ceasing upon the weak heads, faint hearts and oft replenished wallets of the foolish simpletons who throng the town. Under many different and specious guises they appeal to the vanity, the hopes and fears of the young and the ignorant, foretelling, with an impudence as refreshing as it is brazen, the most blissful happenings or the most terrible woes in the years to come. These cheerful members of society are generally, we regret to state, women.

In the majority of instances they are old women, dirty, foul and unpleasant. They live in Lispenard, Laight, Wooster and Church streets, and in several instances on Seventh-avenue, in dirty tenement houses, where, in the midst of offensive odors, swarms of unkempt children, piles of dirt and oceans of filth, they commune with the stars through the congenial *media* of bad gin and worse rum. To the offices, or kennels, or whatever they may be called of these soothsayers, young women repair when in love, if troubled about the misery of the present or the possibilities of the future. Having paid a dollar for the privilege, they enter a dingy, ill-ventilated room and learn from the dirty seventh daughter of a former seventh that in the course of time, husbands with curling locks, bright eyes and full pockets will delight their maidenly hearts and furnish them with any desired quantity of rich apparel and whole bags of gold. Happy in the possession of so momentous a secret the poor servant, the hard-tasked sewing girl, the discontented shop tender, the disappointed daughter goes home minus her dollar, and the seventh humbug of a former seventh sends her ragged husband or grimy urchin to the corner for the speedy replenishment of the gin bottle.

These astrologic swindlers do not tempt respectable people, it may be urged. Quite likely they do not invite the patronage of the wealthier classes, but it strikes us that it is quite as bad for society that its lower classes are swindled and made superstitious, as it would be if those at the top should be cheated. But aside from this, there is a second answer. For those who can afford, and who are willing to pay higher rates, there are rascals who dress better, live in greater style, but who, in spite of their smiling, are none the less villainous. These upper-crust scamps profess to give information by which fortunes may readily be made, by which immense pecuniary and social advantages may at a day's notice be obtained, and despite the absurdity of their statements, despite the self-evident comment of their own poverty and non-success, they are able to draw to their astrologic shambles hundreds of weak, silly men, and deluded women, who cheerfully pay five or ten dollars for a ten minutes' intercourse with one not only ignorant of the heavens and their glittering host, but utterly unfamiliar with the first elements of honor and decency.

These fortune-tellers, astrologists, seventh progeny of a former seventh, are increasing among us, and their influence upon the *morale* of certain classes of society is recognized by the Police. Is it not quite time that the laws in relation to them and their pernicious craft, that are to be found inert upon our statute-books to-day, be enforced and carried out to the final letter? We recognize the fact that the evil is growing and in the tremendous *eclat* attending the gift enterprises of the time we detect an element which, when fostered and encouraged, will breed a race of future gamblers, a nation of enthusiasts and adventurers. If nipped in the bud, stopped now on the very threshold of success, the ill-omened practice will lose the little prestige it it now has, and will in time exist only in secresy, and slink unheeded among the wretched outcasts and Pariahs of the City.

ADVICE TO AUSTRIA.—The Augsburgh *Gazette* of Jan. 12 contains a leading article, the most interesting we have read in that journal for some time. It is a severe stricture on the foreign policy generally attributed to Austria, and ends with a series of recommendations to that unhappy Government of what it ought to do in the future.

The article is written in such classic style, with such force of logic and such thorough knowledge of the present phase of European diplomacy, that we doubt not it comes directly from a high source.

The writer asserts, in the first place, that the Austrian Minister, Baron VON BEUST, had instructed their Ambassador at Paris, Prince METTERNICH, to propose a conference or congress of all the treaty Powers upon the Oriental question. The writer remarks that if there were a mere "personal connivance" of the new Austrian Minister of State with the cherished views of NAPOLEON, not so much might be said against it; but as it embodied a perilous step for the Austrian Empire and its whole future in the East, as well as in the West, it is to be deprecated in the extreme. The writer refers to the fact that England has ceased to be a leading Power in the political calculations of the Continent, and that after the terrible reverses of last Summer, Austria is powerless to prevent herself being locked in by the advance of French Cæsarism from the West and of the Russian from the North, combining around the Euxine and the Bosphorus. He further remarks that the wise forethought of Prussia has planted a Hohenzollern on the throne on the Lower Danube, as the advance post of German civilization and to guard the outlets of this purely German river, which advance post may yet become the central starting-point for the solution of this vexed question. He advises Austria not to venture upon Oriental nor even European politics, but to pursue a manly German policy, as the only one suited to her present situation and adapted as the best means for her regeneration.

This is certainly severe, and shows how people in misfortune lose their friends one by one, and how "nothing wins but success." But this is not all. In the same journal we find a letter from Munich, informing us that a policy will soon be adopted there to bring the German Provinces of Austria back to their connection with Germany, and broadly hinting at the fact that this is contemplated by some sort of annexation by conquest, either moral *or otherwise*, and that such a policy is strongly favored at Berlin. And the *Gazette*, in an editorial note, although disavowing any responsibility for this insinuation of actual conquest, admits, but somewhat guardedly, the reasonableness of moral influences upon the Austrian Germans for that purpose.

ROBBERIES ON THE STREET CARS.—It is necessary to repeat often, and to give emphasis to the fact, that street-car robberies are becoming alarmingly common. The case of the Librarian of the Astor Library, described in the TIMES of yesterday, shows how daring the operations of the robber gangs have come to be. The Winter weather has driven them back to their lairs in thousands. The Police raid in Summer relieved us of a number of them for a time. But they are back on us again in hordes. Along the Bowery, from Chatham-square to Fourth-avenue, are their favorite plundering haunts on the East side. And after night-fall they pounce in squads of five or six upon overcrowded cars, and seldom leave without making a haul. We dare say the Police do all that is possible to stop this; but there ought to be a good special service force in plain clothes to look after this branch of duty, from say six at night till at least one in the morning.

VERBIAGE VS. LANGUAGE.—We sometimes (rarely, to be sure,) find a bit of straight-forward plain English in the reports and bills presented to Congress. Usually these documents remind one of the ancient forms of indictment, which, instead of charging John Smith with stabbing John Brown, went on to say that "the said John Smith, being moved and instigated thereto by the devil, did, on such a day, at such a place, take in his, the said John Smith's, right hand, a certain knife, dagger, poignard, or other sharp weapon, and did then and there assault, strike, smite, wound, cut, stab, and in sundry ways feloniously and contrary to the laws, the said John Brown, in and upon his head, face, neck, chest, legs, arms, &c., &c., whereof, &c., &c. Now-a-days the District Attorney would be content to indict John Smith for killing John Brown with a knife, leaving the exact particulars to be shown upon trial. The prolixity of enacted laws often makes us wonder where all the words come from, and no better reason for it can be given than that such acts are made to be evaded. To say "yes," or "no," squarely, is a gift or talent that law-makers most of all seem to lack; but now and then we find it, and in the instance below we gladly "make a note," as Capt. Cuttle says. Last Winter Senator WADE proposed the following as an amendment to the Constitution:

> "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and shall not again be eligible to that office during the term of his natural life. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, who shall not again be eligible to the office of President of the United States during the term of his natural life. Whenever Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, such officer shall not again be eligible to the office of President of the United States during the term of his natural life."

Here we have one hundred and fifty-one words to prohibit the reëlection of a President "during the term of his natural life." [It is pleasant to know that there is some limit, however, and that our Executive may be lawfully rechosen after his death.] This amendment went to the Judiciary Committee, where it lay until last week, when it was reported by Mr. TRUMBULL in the following form:

> "No person elected President or Vice-President, who has once served as President, shall afterward be eligible to either office."

That is English—short, sharp and decisive; there is no loop-hole for escape, no chance for quibble or evasion. Why not write all enactments in English?

Fulton-street and Its Obstructions.

We are unwilling to believe that any considerable number of respectable men would ally themselves for the purpose of deliberately inflicting torture upon innocent humanity and suffering beasts. Indeed, were it not that facts, stern and relentless, stare us in the face in our daily ride and attempt at conversation, we should resolutely refuse to entertain for a moment such an outrageous proposition. It is hardly necessary for us to state in explicit terms that we are at this sad moment pondering upon the conduct of the several street railway companies whose victims we are, by whom we die deaths daily. Nevertheless, for once we desire to put on printed record our utter abhorrence of the present system, our entire disbelief in its necessity, our extravagant hope that it may at an early and blissful day meet its reward, be killed and buried deep beneath the sod of dismal recollection. The Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth avenue roads are tolerably well known as popular tormentors; their reputation for delicate torture, for subtle tantalization, for social homicide and absolute disregard of all that belong to mankind is, by no means confined to the select circles of this City. Throughout the broad continent street railway companies in general, and those of New-York in particular are regarded as choice exponents of all that is grasping, inconsiderate and ungenerous, while the cars are deemed on all occasions and in every presence fittest emblems of discomfort, filth and inconvenience. Liberally endowed, as are the companies named, with the profound hostility of the community, and entirely secure as are their vehicles in the dread and disgust of the people, they are in danger, not of rivalry, but of absolute dispossession by the line which extends from Fulton Ferry on the East River, through Ann-street, Park-row, Bleecker and other streets to Fourteenth-street, on the North River. Fit tenements for Mark Tapely himself, are the cars that daily and hourly contain the wailings and bewailings of the crowded patrons, who are compelled to freeze therein, or suffocate, as the temperature may chance to be. Fulton-street is tolerably crowded on all occasions, but now, when the efforts of the Company's laborers have piled the snow in high banks on both sides, when the long lines of wagons that wearily wait the leisurely movements of the Ferry Company stand impatient and despondent, the place is more like a Donnybrook Fair five minutes after the first cracked head, than a decent, quiet thoroughfare. But despite the banks of snow, despite the lumbering omnibusses, the heavy produce-wagons, and the carts of every name, this company endeavors to force its cars through the impassable streets, for the convenience of its patrons. No man need attempt the trip if he be in a hurry; none should for a moment dream of the passage unless provided with books, papers, and a neat basket filled with lunch. The cars frequently stand in long procession in Fulton-street for hours at a time, and the passengers weary of long waiting, ineffectually attempt to regain their six cents, and then trudge along through Contractor WHITING's slush. Something should be done to relieve the thoroughfare, and the first step is the removal of the immense banks of snow and ice on either side. After that policemen should be given to understand that it is their duty to keep the sidewalks clear of boxes, bales, casks, and loading or unloading carts, and then, if the human tide be still obstructed, some arrangement should be made by which the cars that now delay travel, impede progress and make a blockade of the streets can be either wholly withdrawn or run on a different plan.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The following are the States which have up to this time, ratified or rejected the Constitutional Amendment:

Ratified by

Connecticut,
Illinois,
Indiana,
Kansas,
Maine,
Michigan,
Minnesota,
Missouri,
Nevada,
New-Hampshire,

New-Jersey,
New-York,
Ohio,
Oregon,
Rhode Island,
Tennessee,
Vermont,
West Virginia,
Wisconsin,

Total, 19.

Rejected by

Alabama,
Arkansas,
Delaware,
Georgia,
Florida,
Kentucky,
Louisiana,

Maryland,
Mississippi,
North Carolina,
South Carolina,
Texas,
Virginia.

Total, 13.

Destructive Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Sunday, Feb. 3.

About 11 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bakery of DAUQUER & NATTERN, on West First-street, and three blocks were destroyed before the flames were subdued. The loss is about $50,000. The bakery, Merchants' Union Express Office, ROCHE's drug-store, COOPER's confectionery, TUTTLE's photograph-gallery, RUSSELL & QUACKENBUSH's liquor-store, BURT LYNCH's liquor-store and billiard-rooms, and PERHAM & WALBRIDGE's undertaking-rooms were destroyed; insurance from $15,000 to $20,000.

The block occupied by the *Daily Advertiser & Times* was considerably damaged, as was also the material in the office, but publication will not be suspended.

Property Used by the Government to be Exempt from Taxation in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

In the Legislature to-day, an act which was passed last year, exempting property in certain cases from taxation, was amended so as to include any property which has been used by the military or civil authorities of the United States.

Gen. Crook Waging War Against the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A telegram received here states that Gen. CROOK is actively carrying on war against the Indians in Idaho Territory. It confirms the report of the capture of 100 Indians and a large number of horses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK brings out to-night a new piece, called "A Dangerous Game." It is taken, we believe, from VICTORIEN SARDOU's drama of "Nos Bons Villageois," and will, we need hardly add, be rendered with the conscientious fullness which marks every production at this house. Elsewhere the programmes are almost unchanged—a sign of prosperity which we hail with pleasure. Below we make reference to the exceptions to this rule. At the Bowery Theatre Mr. WHALLEY continues his successful engagement. He appears to-night in the "Three Red Men" and the "Young Reefer," being supported by Miss FANNY HERRING. At the New-York Circus the horse comedy runs its way steadily on four legs or more—and will be continued on the bills until the public needs something different. In a miscellaneous way there are many things to attract public attention. We refer our readers to the advertising column, where they will surely find every provocation to dissipate the slow hours of Winter in a warm and comfortable manner.

The principal dramatic event of last week was the production, on Monday last, at the Winter Garden, of SHAKESPEARE's "Merchant of Venice." The name of BOOTH is historically associated with the play. The character of *Shylock* was said to be the greatest effort of the elder BOOTH. It is remembered with delight by thousands who witnessed it, and is recorded in the annals of the stage with fond admiration and minuteness. We doubt very much if this result will await Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's assumption of the *rôle*. The part does not seem to draw out those personal characteristics which the public admire in Mr. BOOTH, and which in *Hamlet* and *Iago* exhibit not only the actor but the man to such advantage. There never was a character more clearly defined than that of *Shylock*. It is destitute of subtlety, open-mouthed, direct and irresistible. A rich, privileged, better sort of Jew, he feels the right to berate his Christian neighbors for the contumely heaped upon his tribe; to jeer at them when they would have favors at his hand, and to triumph at their discomfiture. He has no secret emotions, no second purpose to conceal, but speaks his mind constantly with such dignity and ardor as he may safely assume, sometimes going a little too far, and receiving a rebuff, but usually telling his wrongs bitterly but clearly. He differs from *Iago* in having a blunt, stubborn, revengeful mind, a nature destitute of heart, with nothing liberal about him save an oriental flush of words. *Iago*, on the other hand, was keen, polished, subtle, laughing at pain, but pleased at the writhings it occasioned. In the presenting of such characters (*Iago*) where more is suggested than expressed, Mr. BOOTH is unrivaled. The frequent culminations of villainy are elaborated by him with fine skill. In *Shylock* we look in vain for breadth of conception; for a steady approach to a climax; for any element that constitutes largeness, and yet it is apparent that Mr. BOOTH has devoted much study to the part. The question constantly obtrudes itself on the mind whether he may not have studied it too intently? The character as presented by Mr. BOOTH is that of a vigorous and violent old Jew; a man whose frosty gray hair has brought to him neither prudence of mien or moderation of tongue. When we remember how completely the Israelite was hedged in by prejudice; how narrow and slippery was the path he trod; how uncertain was his tenure of life, property, justice, anything, it becomes impossible to reconcile Mr. BOOTH's *Shylock* with the Jew of SHAKESPEARE, or the bloated and moderately defiant merchant of the City of the Sea. In these days of religious toleration such a raging, vituperous being would be in danger of chastisement. The fierce malignity and noise of his speech would consign him inevitably to the Station-house, if he did not previously become familiar with what FIELDING calls "the phenomenon of a black eye." In the early days of Venice he would have been tossed from the Rialto to the canal. There were moments—speaking of the performance—when Mr. BOOTH positively ranted; when the restraints of education, of prudence, of ordinary knowledge of social intercourse were forgotten, and a stormy person threw his arms aloft and made night hideous. Nor was this all that we found defective. Throughout the piece there was a constant effort to make the character melodramatic. There is no reason why *Shylock* should hobble about the stage in the way he does. It is his boast that he has senses and feelings as Christians have, yet no Christian before the lights or elsewhere ever exhibited anything like the imbecility depicted by Mr. BOOTH. And neither Christian, Pagan or Jew could do so. Imbecility is quiet; it mumbles, but it does not rave; it staggers, but it does not strut; it shivers but it does not shout. Decrepitude in life is the loss of vital power; on the stage it is the occasion for displaying it. Mr. BOOTH's youth generally leads him to excesses in this respect. He forgets that all that is left to age is the fire of the brain. Let us rather say that he forgets it in *this* piece, for surely in "Richelieu" he remembers it distinctly. What can be finer than the scene where, oblivious to everything but the Jupiter-like anger of a great mind, fresh in its grievance as it is quick in its impressions, he puffs his antagonists from him with an old man's threat of the anathema of Rome? There is no scene in the modern drama more effective. But in *Shylock* it is senility without weakness; rage without purpose; noise without meaning. Any one who fumed in such wise even here in this goodly City of Gotham would be clubbed, and we doubt if even Mr. DE BERGH would interfere on his behalf. It is in vain that we try to recall a memorable trait in Mr. BOOTH's impersonation. The loss of *Jessica* would have been effective if he had not already howled so much that trifles like the loss of a daughter had become unimportant to the audience. In the last act all the old miserable business of sharpening the knife was perpetrated with a minuteness that was wearisome. Mr. BOOTH has an unusually brilliant blade; he sharpens it on the sole of his boot, and tempers it affectionately on the "upper-leather." Is it not about time that this absurdity be discontinued? Is it not pitiable that the leading actor of the American stage, on whom, indeed, the hope of the legitimate drama depends, should exaggerate it? Why not bring on a butcher's steel at once, or better still, a grindstone? When we remember the amount of toleration that was extended to the Jews in the doubtful days of the "Merchant of Venice,"—when, in fact, we see how highly Shylock is respected by his cotemporaries, we can readily believe that the grindstone would be permitted in a Court of justice as well as the other attuner. Enough on this unpleasant topic. Happily we have nothing but praise to extend to the rest of the performance. The caste is generally good. Better than this, there is evidently an intention on the part of the artists to do the best they can. One would suppose that this intention would prevail at all times; but it does not. We refer to it, therefore, with particular pleasure. The scenery is singularly beautiful. It has not been our fortune, even at the Winter Garden, to see a "revival" so adequately, splendidly and correctly made. With the exception of Signor ALLEGRI, we know of no architectural scene-painter who can in any way compare with Mr. WITHAM. The Venetian scenes, exterior and interior, are thoroughly admirable. The costumes, too, are impressive, not only from their richness but from their novelty of design. We have said such words as we thought it proper to say. The voice of the public may not agree with us in the estimate of the leading actor, but it is hardly probable that there can be any difference on the subject of the great merit of the revival. A piece produced in such a manner *must* run for many weeks.

Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY has not been so successful in her second venture as she was in her first. The "Bird of Paradise" is not likely to eclipse the fame of "Cendrillon." Nor indeed does it deserve to do so. It may be a "form of luscious nonsense," but it is hardly the form which the public desire. The author, whoever he may be—and his name has been wisely concealed—dresses the subject in utter inanity. The dialogue is positively bad; pointless, purposeless, silly. Several of the *tableaux* are pretty. The favor of the public is secured by this means. Let us add too, that the company displays remarkable versatility—particularly in the terpsichorean way, and Miss HINCKLEY plays the leading character with spirit and grace. But the public has to drop off gorged from a long feast of spectacle and ballet. The "Bird of Paradise," notwithstanding its beautiful feathers, is not strong on the wing, and its career—it is plain to see—will be brief.

It is sometimes difficult to get off with the old love, however rapidly we may get on with the new. Mr. LEONARD GROVER, after a season of brilliant coquetry with English opera, returns faithfully to-night to his *premier amour*—German opera. During the coming six weeks it is his intention to present his patrons with a succession of attractive grand [illegible] He opens to-night with "William Tell," which will, we fancy, be cast to unusual advantage. The company, in every respect, is better than we have yet had in New-York. It is fully equal to the ordinary companies of Germany. The main thing is not to attempt too much. With moderation and prudence, there is no reason why German opera should not become a permanent institution in our midst.

The Parepa Matinée on Saturday attracted a good audience to Steinway Hall. The day was not tempting to pedestrians. Had it been cleaner underfoot, the hall would, we doubt not, have been completely crowded. The programme, although bright and brief, was lengthy, owing to the fact that everything was *encored*. Mme. Parepa sang a scena from "Giovanna D'Arco," by Verdi; a beautiful ballad by Wrighton, called "They Tell Me I Am Quite Forgot," and Gounod's exquisite barcarolle, "Où Voulez Vous Aller." The latter, with its many shades of coloring and its sensuous sway of rhythm, was rendered with a charm which we have never heard excelled. Mme. Parepa was in admirable voice, and sang everything in a thoroughly artistic and delightful way. Mr. S. B. Mills received a couple of *encores*, as also did M. Carl Rosa. Both gentlemen played faultlessly. At the regular Sunday concert last evening there was an unusually large attendance. The artists we have named, reinforced by Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, took part in the programme, which was one of the best of the season. We are deprived by unusual pressure of the opportunity of speaking at greater length of the performance. We notice, by the way, that Mr. Harrison intends giving, on Wednesday evening next, a "Wallace Night"—when the programme will be made up mainly of compositions by the late Mr. W. V. Wallace—the composer of "Maritana," (which is to be produced in Paris during the present season,) "Lurline," the "Amber Witch," &c. The works of this gentleman are justly esteemed by the community, and Mr. Harrison has, we are sure, anticipated a public wish in presenting them thus conspicuously at one of his fine entertainments.

Mr. Max Maretzek returned to the City last week, and is now resting on his laurels, awaiting the 7th of March, when the Academy is to be devoted to its legitimate purpose of opera. His laurels are composed mainly of a sore throat, and a feeling that he had better do nothing for the present. From both he will undoubtedly recover. We trust, too, that at the Academy he will find a pecuniary restorative for such other ills as he may have encountered in the long and trying season which he has encountered so manfully. In the meanwhile it is pleasant to know that Italian Opera is not to be left entirely to its own fate. Signor Mora, a young musician of great wealth, who plays the organ at Zion Church, and is known to fame as the author of sixteen operas, has undertaken to sustain the institution. It is not, we believe, a part of Mr. Mora's plan to produce the sixteen works referred to. He is indeed of too modest and retiring a nature to permit anything that might look like self-assertion. Still, in the present dearth of good writers—for with the exception of Mora and Verdi who are there—we would urge him to give us a few of his recent works—a dozen or even half a dozen. We pass from the suggestion to a consideration of Mr. Mora's company. The prima donna is Mme. Altieri. We had a pleasant occasion recently of speaking of this lady. She is the wife of Mr. Pfeiffer, a pianist of distinction, who will also in a short time make his appearance before the public. Mme. Altieri has sung in that vast, vague and incomprehensible establishment known as "all the principal opera houses of Europe." Recently and more definitely she has appeared—and with marked success—at Rio de Janiero. We have had an opportunity of hearing the lady, and anticipate for her a renewal of this success. Her voice is fresh, pleasing and well trained, while her bearing is eminently vivacious and dramatic. Miss Adelaide Phillips is the contralto of the troupe. It would be impossible to find a better *artiste* or more general favorite. The tenor is Signor Irfré—a gentleman who is known to the community, and of whom it is superfluous to speak. Signor Fortuna, baritone of the late Bateman troupe, makes his *début* in opera. May he be abundantly successful. The basses are Signor Milleri and Signor Nicola Barila—names familiar to our readers. The orchestra will be conducted by the celebrated *maestro*, Signor Mora. The season commences at the French Theatre on Monday next, and the first opera is "La Traviata," in which Mme. Altieri has always created an immense sensation and furor.

Our readers must not neglect to read the advertisement of Mr. Barnum's new, "magnificent, religious, historical, spectacular and zoölogical drama," which will be produced at the Museum to-day, and repeated in the evening. It is called the "Christian Martyrs," and is from the experienced pen of Mr. John Brougham. The subject is a painful one, but we doubt not it will be treated skilfully by the dramatist. The menagerie is introduced in one of the scenes, and it has been said, gleefully, that the brutes will devour several members of the company. We trust not. Indeed, we have changed all that. It is the Christian who eats the brute, not the brute the Christian. It would, indeed, be rather hard on the brute to expect him to do so. Be this as it may—and we frankly confess we can preserve our composure under any circumstances—the new piece will be brought out with unusual completeness of detail. The scenery, dresses, music, &c., are entirely new. For the rest, it is sufficient that Mr. Brougham is the author of the piece. No man knows better how to please and impress any audience for which he writes.

It is always pleasant to hear that the worker has become the master; that the faithful servant has ascended to the parlor. Signor Brignoli—the "silvery-voiced"—a gentleman who is regarded with respect by every member of the profession, and singularly so by that fairer portion of the community which unhappily knows only tenors—has progressed from vocalism to management. He is hereafter his own manager. He has secured the invaluable services of Mme. Parepa, M. Carl Rosa, &c., and will, on the first of the next month, start on a tour. The route is Canada-wise, and thence to the great and inexhaustible West. We trust sincerely that success may perch on the banners of the brave and handsome tenor.

Church Concert.—At the Church of the Puritans Mrs. Eugene Cruger, of Calvary Church, will give her annual concert on the 12th inst. She will be assisted by Mrs. Georgie Sheppard, the sweet-voiced soprano of St. Peter's, (Brooklyn,) Mrs. Paine and Messrs. Von Gilsa and Wm. Leggett.

Burning of the Steamer Gen. Shepley—Alleged Incendiarism by Negroes.

The Savannah *Republican* has obtained of Capt. Ross, of the steamer *Gen. Shepley*, the following additional particulars regarding her destruction:

"We left Savannah on Saturday morning last in ballast, to go to Ossabaw for cotton and mules, to be taken from Capt. Fly's plantation, reaching there the same night at 11 o'clock, and lay in the stream opposite the landing until Sunday night, when, about 11:30 o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised on the boat, which was discovered to have broken out aft. The flames soon spread rapidly and fiercely, and notwithstanding every possible effort was made by the crew and myself to extinguish them, the devouring element soon wrapped the whole boat in a mass of living fire, and in less than twenty minutes she was burned to the water's edge, and became a total loss. It seems that there had been considerable trouble on Capt. Fly's plantation, in consequence of the freedmen refusing to contract, because they insisted that they had certificates which entitled them to certain shares of land on the plantation, and they refused either to go to work or leave the place. The *Gen. Shepley* took down from this city Lieut. Bard and a file of seven soldiers to order off the refractory freedmen, the latter having been advised by the notorious agitator, Bradley, that they had a right to remain and no one could remove them. When, therefore, the steamer arrived with the troops, the negroes threatened to burn her for having brought the military, and it is supposed that the destruction of the vessel was the work of colored incendiaries."

The *Gen. Shepley* was a stern-wheel steamer, built in Portland, Maine, and was two years old and in excellent order and condition, her machinery being valued at $10,000, and the vessel worth, including machinery, $25,000. She was owned by Messrs. Ross & Sturnevant, of Portland, and others, Capt. Ross owning one-sixteenth. She was partially insured in Northern offices.

The Question of the Intermarriage of Races in the Maine Legislature—A Close Vote.

In the Maine House of Representatives on Friday the "Act to Remove the Disability to Marry between Persons of Different Race," was called up and made the special matter of discussion. On motion to indefinitely postpone the matter, Mr. Stevens, of Augusta, said he wished to define his position. Although he might be in a minority, he rejoiced to record his vote to wipe forever from the statutes of this State every vestige of caste. It is an outgrowth of that prejudice which made the war. It is that degrading prejudice which has kept alive the Democratic Party. Where, in the laws of nations or of God, can you find a basis for this law, or one particle of evidence of this relic of barbarism? In order that we may show a clear record to the South he wanted to make our altar free. The time is coming when caste will not be recognized by political or religious speakers. It is a base, unthinking prejudice, a stock of trade for the Copperhead party. After Mr. Stevens finished his remarks there was a general cry of "question, question," which was taken by yeas and nays. After some delay in consequence of not understanding the motion and changing votes, which created additional interest, the vote was declared—[illegible] yeas, [illegible] nays. A motion was made to reconsider, and that next Wednesday be assigned for further consideration, which, after discussion, was carried—60 yeas, 45 nays.

VALENTINES.

Interesting Statistics of the Trade—The Practice of Sending Valentines Extending.

At least ninety-nine out of every hundred individuals, male or female, to whom the inquiry might be addressed whether Valentine's Day was as faithfully observed now as it was formerly, would tell you without a moment's thought or hesitation that the deluge of missives which used to mark this notable anniversary had of late become a very insignificant shower, and that in a very few years the practice would probably be entirely forgotten. Numerous reasons might be assigned for this fact, which so many take to be self-evident. Few, perhaps, would venture to assert that Cupid reigns less despotically or universally than he once did, or that lovers have become bolder and that they prefer to tell of their passion by word of mouth or in sentences of their own choosing; but many would allege that the custom had been resigned to chambermaids and their swains, and that since this class had taken possession of a practice once in high repute in fashionable circles, the time cannot be far distant when valentines would be held simply as curious relics, just as the patriotic envelopes so generally used during the war or the bits of dirty paper which once passed current in the defunct Confederacy are now regarded.

Some facts accidentally developed a few days since suggested an investigation which proves conclusively that this idea—that valentines are out of date—is to a great extent a mistaken one, and deserves to be set down as a popular error. During late years the demand for the ornamental and lace paper of the description so largely used in valentines has increased to such an extent that machinery for its manufacture has been brought to great perfection, and this has had a very natural tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few firms a business which was once prosecuted to a large extent by individuals. Valentines, consequently, are not thrust so prominently upon the public gaze, as they used to be, for weeks and months before the recurrence of the anniversary; and this fact has unquestionably had much to do with the conviction that these missives are not so generally called into requisition as they were formerly. This, however, looks like a theory, and those who insist upon the contrary may ask for facts, and, indeed, for figures. Here are a few, which all will confess are sufficiently stubborn: A single firm, the headquarters of which are in William-street in this City, has a capital of at least $50,000 invested in the manufacture of valentines, and here is a succinct statement of the number, prices, and aggregate value of those missives, which it has made to meet the demand for this year's trade,

1,000,000 Comic Valentines at 3c.	$30,000
448,484 Sentimental Valentines at 5c.	22,424
304,320 Sentimental Valentines at 10c.	30,432
280,800 Sentimental Valentines at 15c.	42,120
111,650 Sentimental Valentines at 20c.	22,330
125,600 Sentimental Valentines at 25c.	31,400
66,680 Sentimental Valentines at 30c.	20,004
42,570 Sentimental Valentines at 40c.	17,028
54,648 Sentimental Valentines at 50c.	27,324
30,000 Sentimental Valentines at 75c.	22,500
16,000 Sentimental Valentines at $1.	16,000
2,570 Sentimental Valentines at $1 50.	3,855
4,500 Sentimental Valentines at $2.	9,000
1,500 Sentimental Valentines at $3.	4,500
1,200 Sentimental Valentines at $4.	4,800
500 Sentimental Valentines at $7 50.	3,750
400 Sentimental Valentines at $10.	4,000
100 Sentimental Valentines at $15.	1,500
50 Sentimental Valentines at $20.	1,000
30 Sentimental Valentines at $25.	750
30 Sentimental Valentines at $50.	1,500
10 Sentimental Valentines at $75.	750
2 Sentimental Valentines at $100.	200
2,591,644 valentines at	$317,167

Here we have an aggregate of over *two-and-a-half million* valentines ranging in price from three cents to $100, and the total value of which, as sold at retail, is more than *three hundred thousand dollars*. This, too, be it remembered, is the production of a single firm. The firm in question undoubtedly does a heavier business in this line than any other in the City, but if we suppose that all other manufacturers located here make only as many more we have a total of five millions made here each year, and adding to this say two-and-a-half millions made in other cities, which is assuredly a low estimate, we have no less than seven and a half million valentines for which love-lorn men and maidens have expended or are likely to expend nearly $1,000,000 this year. If the population of the United States numbers no more than thirty millions, it is plain that there have been valentines enough made to allow every fourth man, woman and child to send one of these missives.

But it may be said that the custom is passing out of vogue in the cities, and that the country people alone indulge in this luxury, which can certainly not be called an eccentricity. Some statistics, for the accuracy of which Mr. J. H. Hallett, the courteous and careful Superintendent of the Carrier Department of the City Post-office vouches, hardly bear out this hypothesis. The following is a statement of the number of valentines posted in this City and delivered by the carriers during the last five years:

February,		February,	
1862	21,260	1865	66,426
1863	22,452	1866	86,218
1864	[illegible]		

And these figures represent only those classed as drop-letters and deposited in the Post-office or its branches in the City. There is no way of estimating the number of those which came through the mail; if there were, the aggregate would, of course, be greatly increased. Those curious in such matters may deduce whatever conclusions they please from these figures. One fact is apparent at a glance—that for one year, at least, (1864,) Mars fairly got the better of Venus. Then men and women, too, had sterner things to think of than the frivolities which valentines represent, and the custom of sending them seemed to be on the very verge of extinction; but as our armies got the upper hand of the rebels, the cause of "the Union," as a matter, of course, became triumphant. A part of the enormous increase of the last two years is, however, attributable to the extension and perfection of the arrangements for gathering and delivering letters through the City by the regular carriers, for during several years, as is well known, the expresses established by private enterprise did a great deal of this work. One of them, indeed, was accustomed to make special preparations for this anniversary, and the receptacles placed at one or two prominent points were capable of containing two or three bushels of these missives. This, however, was before the earliest of the years in the above table, and the figures given may therefore be taken as a fair index of the decline and subsequent rise of the custom in question.

As regards the style in which valentines are manufactured nowadays, very little need be said. Those of the lowest grades—the "comics," as they are known in the trade—are just as coarse in sentiment and design as ever they were; and a very good reason for this is the fact that many of the same verses do duty now which have been used for the last eight, ten or twenty years. The same exaggerated designs which found favor ten or twelve years ago, are popular now. Nearly two hundred varieties of "comics" are manufactured by the firm to which we have referred above, and they are adapted to all trades, professions, occupations and conditions of life—"Codfish aristocracy," "Fenians," "shoemakers," "chambermaids," "slovens," "Molly Mops," &c., &c. As the prices of sentimental valentines indicate, the manner in which they are produced varies from the plain to the most carefully and gorgeously elaborate. It puzzles many to understand how one of these trifles can be gotten up in such shape as to make it sell for $100; but the fact is that even this figure is not by any means the limit of their price. There is a tradition that one of the Broadway dealers not many years ago disposed of no less than seven valentines which cost $500 each, and it may safely be asserted that if any individual was so simple as to wish to expend ten times that sum upon one of these missives, some enterprising manufacturer would find a way to accommodate him. Valentines of this class are not simply combinations of paper gorgeously gilded, carefully embossed and elaborately laced. To be sure they show paper lovers seated in paper grottoes, under paper roses, ambushed by paper cupids, and indulging in a shower of paper kisses; but they also show something more attractive than these paper delights to the overjoyed receiver. Receptacles cunningly prepared may hide watches or other jewelry, and, of course, in this direction there is no limit to the lengths to which wealthy and foolish lovers may go. As will be seen by reference to the table given above, in the $300,000 worth of valentines there summarized there were but two included which were worth $100 each, and the chances that any of the readers of the Times may receive one of these, or perhaps one of the $500 valentines (for this is a lottery in which all are likely to have chances) are considerably less than they were that any of this same highly-favored circle (the readers of the Times we mean) would draw the Crosby Opera House, or the ten thousand dollars in greenbacks given in the Union Home and School enterprise.

Among the sentimental valentines the most popular just now is a style lately introduced, the peculiarity of which is indicated by their designation, "Perfumed Sachets." These are manufactured in all the shapes and forms which ingenuity can devise. The most attractive arrangement, however, is one for holding a photograph; and this idea alone, it will at once be perceived, is capable of being elaborated in forms innumerable. Then, too, there are card valentines, of various sizes, printed in colors beautifully and artistically blended, and quite equal to foreign productions in this same line.

The subject is one which might be discussed at any length, but enough has been said to prove that valentines are by no means out of fashion, and that just as much skill, taste and ingenuity as were ever expended upon them are still exercised in their manufacture.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Quincy's Project—Rates of Interest—The U. S. Supreme Court and the Liquor Dealers—Impeachment—The Deaf Mutes—Legislative—The Late Shipwrecks—A Five Million Dollar Hotel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1867.

Hon. Josiah Quincy's project of transferring the ownership of the Boston and Worcester and the Western Railroads to the State, is not making much headway. It is meeting with obstacles unexpected, but there is no doubt but the two roads will be consolidated and operated under one management. It is a question whether increased facilities could be gained by an ownership on the part of the State, or whether freights and fares could be reduced materially. On Mr. Quincy's basis of figures the Western Road would have sunk $2,000,000 during the past year, therefore it is alleged that Mr. Quincy's theory is an erroneous one so far as the expense of running railroads is concerned. The Joint Special Committee of the City Council has had a hearing upon the subject, at which the feasibility of the purchase by the State of the two roads was considered. The proposition of the city leasing both roads for a long term is a gigantic attempt at monopoly, and people are studiously cogitating the matter before arriving at conclusions hastily. The question brings itself upon expediency and propriety. It is argued by some that under such an arrangement the consolidation would be operated for the exclusive benefit of Boston, and country members in the Legislature, living on the line of the two roads, and whose interests and constituencies' interests are identified with them, naturally look with suspicion upon such a consummation. Again, politics would be involved in it, bringing in its train corruption and self-constituted power. Mr. Quincy's plan or system looks to a revolution in the entire railroad system of Massachusetts; and legislators who always see, or think they see, some cat under the meal, are not yet disposed to allow the lines of railway centreing here to pass into the hands of a municipal corporation. Members of the Western Railroad Corporation have expressed their willingness to consolidate their road with the Boston and Worcester; but they will fight to the bitter end the scheme of their purchase by the State, to be transferred to a few directors, representing the money bags of this or any other city. No doubt the management of the Western Road is susceptible of great improvement. Its capacity for the carrying trade has not been taxed to the utmost—and that is what's the matter. At all events, it is not probable that the State will purchase the roads this year.

The Bill Regulating the Rate of Interest in this State proved a very interesting one and caused considerable discussion in the House of Representatives, which drew out some of the best speaking talent in that body. Some of the country members exerted all their power to defeat it, ventilating the opinion that it is a "State-street measure," but it was of no avail. The opponents, generally, of the bill made good use of all the arguments generally employed where the interests of money are in question; but they did not prove able to cope with the members in favor of the increase in the rate. The latter in their arguments showed that it could not be expected that individuals would not loan money for six per cent. when the Government was a constant borrower of one-seventh of the capital of the country at rates varying from seven to nine per cent. Facts were also brought out to show that mortgages could not now be negotiated of Savings Banks, as the managers of said institutions preferred more easily-turned investments at higher prices. It was therefore shown that the advance in the rate of interest would facilitate in a great measure the procurement of money on mortgage from these institutions. In the House on Wednesday the bill was considered by special assignment and passed to be engrossed by a vote of 136 yeas to 95 nays. The bill was passed substantially as originally reported, providing that the rate shall continue to be six per cent, in the absence of a special agreement, and in the latter case it shall not be over seven per cent. It further provides that when the contract is in writing no greater interest than six per cent shall be allowed unless the same be expressed therein.

The Recent Decision of the United States Supreme Court against the liquor dealers of this State has created quite a commotion among that class of individuals. The case was that of Nancy Swain who was charged with refusing to pay the United States license of $10. The defence claiming that by the payment of the same she was not protected from the local laws in existence here. The decision that "the prohibition of any business by the State does not conflict with the right of Government to tax such business where being carried on, nor does the license under the act of 1864, give the licensee authority to violate the laws of a State by engaging therein in a business rendered unlawful by statute," does not directly affect the majority of the liquor cases appealed from the Courts of this Commonwealth, yet it applies to them in principle. I have good authority for stating that letters have been received here in this city from the proper authority in Washington, that the decision does apply to the other cases, and that when they are brought up in the United States Court the exceptions filed by the counsel will be overruled and the above decision will be brought to bear directly upon them. It is expected that they will be put through during this term and that the cases will be brought up here in the Courts' and the sentences provided by law be inflicted. There is between three and four thousand of these cases (probably the latter is the nearest to the correct figure) that are on the tapis, and some of them look rather crest-fallen in consequence of this decision.

Temperance men, on the other hand, as might be supposed, are excessively jubilant. But they are in somewhat of a tremor for fear the license law will be passed by the Legislature this year. They have strong hopes that it will not, of course, and they say that business men have not gone into the matter because they think a license law would be a judicious measure, and practical in its workings, but have been influenced by the liquor dealers in the city. They take this view of the matter from the fact that at the last meeting of the liquor dealers a vote was passed that it would be inexpedient for them as liquor dealers to petition the Legislature for any measure that would protect, thus leaving the inference that their desires must be made known by men not known to be identified with their interests. Some of the leaders from all parts of the State say that if the temperance men expect to defeat the license law they must work energetically now. One mode of salvation suggested is, to secure the services of Mr. Carey, who has been delivering powerful arguments in Western cities in opposition to a license law. They claim that he would turn the tide against the license law men, but that would seem to be more than one man can accomplish. In the past the license law question has proved a difficult one to solve, although it has been discussed at great length, and it is said that the advocates of a license law have secured the services of Hon. John A. Andrew to present to the Legislature the common-sense view of the question. Many persons of more or less influence who have hitherto supported the prohibitory law are dissatisfied with its workings, and are willing to support a license law which will emancipate the Commonwealth, and abate the evils of intemperance.

Though this City is the home of one of the originators of the impeachment conspiracy, yet that project finds very little favor here. This may seem paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true. There is not a solitary merchant or business man who does not protest against the measure as unwise, unconstitutional and impolitic; and among the Radicals it has no supporters, save in the Commonwealth newspaper, which is always to be found on the contrary side, and among the impracticables and extremists. Impeachment of the President is looked upon by our people as a mere party scheme, and the [illegible] Gen. Butler's recent address [illegible] was a tame affair, and hardly got into the morning papers. The fact of it is, our business men think they see in such a measure nothing but a general overturning of affairs in the commercial world, and are desirous of thwarting any designs which might keep the country in a feverish condition. As it is, however, the spectre of impeachment is to be seen on 'Change, in the counting-room, in the banking-house, and in every other place where men are to be found balancing the books. A storm may be impending, and we are preparing against it. But let those who have the political power beware how they use or neglect it. Mr. Sumner may talk impeachment in the United States Senate, but in political matters he misrepresents the metropolis of New-England.

THE DEAF MUTES IN THE STATE.

A Committee of the Legislature have been considering the expediency of establishing a school for the deaf mutes in the State, instead of appropriating money to support them in the school at Hartford, Conn. There are probably two or three hundred of this class in our State, and the petitioners for the establishment of a local school claim that home education in small communities is better than aggregating pupils at Hartford; also, that a better system of instruction could be found than that in vogue in Hartford. The hearings given by the Committee have been largely attended by the deaf mutes, and as they favor the change, the Committee will report in accordance therewith, and measures to grant the prayer of the petitioners will probably be taken before many weeks.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature last week a few matters of importance were considered and action taken on some of them. A bill was reported that has passed to be engrossed in the House incorporating a New-England Homeopathic Medical College, with power to grant degrees, with leave to hold real estate and personal property not exceeding $200,000. D. B. Stedman, Otis Clapp, David Thayer and others, the parties incorporated, have as yet no definite plans, but propose to obtain a charter as a base of operations. There are about two hundred and fifty homeopathic physicians in the State, about fifty of whom are located in this section, and it is thought the college will be located here, and that it will be well supported. In the Senate, on Wednesday, resolutions against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment were offered and read by a member and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, who have that matter under consideration. That still further hotel accommodations are to be furnished in Boston, beside the new ones now being erected in this section, is evident from the fact that Paul Sears and others of Boston and Dorchester petitioned for incorporation as the "Grand Hotel Company," and asked for liberty to create a capital stock of $2,000,000 and to hold real and personal estate to the amount of said stock. In the latter part of the week there were numerous petitions for a metropolitan police and against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which shows that the friends of Wendell Phillips are actively engaged in their endeavors to favor his local schemes. On Friday the Adjutant-General sent in a statement showing that it will take about $17,000,000 to equalize the bounties of the soldiers and sailors of the State, but the same might possibly be reduced to $14,000,000. The Committee on that subject have commenced to give hearings.

THE LATE SHIPWRECK.

It is said that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, but there is good luck sometimes. Connected with the late shipwrecks in the bay was much exposure and suffering. Among the vessels wrecked was one having a cargo said to be insured for $100,000. It looked as though she must go to pieces and the cargo scattered along the coast thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Consequently the underwriters were glad to dispose of the cargo as it lay, receiving a nominal sum. The weather moderated, the purchasers saved most of the cargo in a wet condition, and it is estimated that what was purchased for some $12,000 would bring to-day the snug sum of $50,000.

A BIG SCHEME.

The project of building a $2,000,000 hotel on the Highlands of Dorchester is talked of. A petition for incorporation has actually been presented to the Legislature. It has been reported that several New-Yorkers are to furnish part of the capital, but this story is not generally believed. Should the hotel be built as originally designed, it would afford a splendid opportunity for a well-known individual, somewhat fond of money, (who formerly held office under Government,) to dispose of his land at a good figure. The site proposed is elevated, and from it the eye could take in a splendid panorama of scenery and looking seaward. No more beautiful spot could be found in America for a magnificent hotel. VIGIL.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Financial Statements—The Case of Rev. Mr. Babin.

Ottawa, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The receipts of the Canadian Provinces from revenue and excise duties during the month of January were $457,910, and the expenditures $937,692.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week will be 6 per cent.

Rev. Mr. Babin, who was recently tried and acquitted of the charge of murdering his sister, has been deprived of his clerical connection with the Church of England.

The Lamirande Case—Mills Burned—A Pensioner Frozen to Death.

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The advices from London that a demand had been made by the British Government for the rendition of Lamirande causes much comment. Lord Monck laid the whole case before the Home Government, and it is understood that he was censured for the course he pursued.

The mills belonging to H. H. Coruduier, M. P. P., were destroyed to-day by fire. The loss is heavy.

An old pensioner of the Canadian Rifles was frozen to death on Tuesday near St. John.

TENNESSEE.

The Negro Suffrage Bill Passed by the House—Military Protection for the Citizens of Overton County—Soldier Pardoned.

Nashville, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The House debate on the Negro Suffrage Bill closed to-day. A test vote was taken, which resulted in yeas 36, nays 25. The friends of the measure are much elated.

A company of the Thirty-fourth Regiment left for Overton County to-day to protect the citizens.

Anthony, the Federal soldier under sentence of death for killing a Nashville policeman, and two accomplices, have been pardoned by Gov. Brownlow.

KENTUCKY.

Pardon Asked for John C. Breckinridge—Special Election for Members of Congress.

Frankfort, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 2.

The House referred to the Committee on Federal Relations to-day a resolution that the President be requested to issue a proclamation for general amnesty, and if this is not now considered expedient by him, that John C. Breckinridge be pardoned and permitted to return home.

A bill was passed assigning the 4th of March for the election of Congressmen for the next session, instead of the regular August election.

THE PLAINS.

Hostile Indians Still Near Fort Phil. Kearny.

Lawrence, Kansas, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A letter received here from a soldier at Fort Phil. Kearny says the Indians are still hostile and very threatening in that vicinity. It was with difficulty that the bodies of the victims of the late massacre could be buried, owing to the presence in the immediate neighborhood of bands of savages.

Steamers Carried Away by the Breaking up of the Ice in the Ohio.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sunday, Feb. 3.

The ice-gorge in the river broke at this point on Saturday, carrying off the steamers *New State*, [illegible] Brothers & Co.'s large wharf-boat. The [illegible] a few miles from the city, considerably damaged. The *Helman*, *New State* and the [illegible], still floating away with the ice. The damage is unknown. Weather thawing. [illegible]

KANSAS.

Ex-Gov. Carney Retires from Political Life.

Lawrence, Kansas, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Ex-Gov. Carney, the defeated candidate for the United States Senate, [illegible] by his friends, announced his retirement from politics, [illegible]

[illegible] within the city limits at a depth of 75 feet. Parties have leased all the city property in the vicinity, and much excitement exists over the matter.

ARKANSAS.

Removal of Gen. Ord's Headquarters—Radical Newspaper Suspended.

Louisville, Sunday, Feb. 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Arkansas states that Gen. Ord is moving his headquarters from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

The *New Era*, a Radical paper at Fort Smith, has a report about its suspended publication, which was on account of the antagonistic feeling there.

Fire in Rhode Island—Fatal Accident.

Providence, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The buildings of the Blackstone Coal Mine, in Valley Falls, were burned Saturday night. Loss about $5,000.

John McCraight was killed Saturday at the Moshassuck bleachery, by being caught on a shaft.

Mining Stocks at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Yellow Jacket, $745; Savage, $955; Crown Point, $1,075; Gould and Curry, $5 12; Chollar, $2 30. Legal-tenders are selling at 74½.

Thunder Storm at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 3.

About 9 o'clock last evening there was a rain storm here, accompanied with thunder and vivid flashes of lightning.

The James River Clear of Ice.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Feb. 3.

The James River is clear of ice. Vessels have arrived from below to-day.

Sailing of the North American.

Portland, Me., Sunday, Feb. 3.

The steamer *North American*, Capt. Kerr, sailed for Liverpool at 7:30 this morning. Wind northeast, and raining.

The Vampire of the Rail.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Feb. 2.

The recent railway war, which was opened by the Harlem and Hudson River Roads upon the New-York Central, in the form of a declaration of non-intercourse, has excited a profound interest, not only among the people of this State, but among the traveling populations of the West and East. Previous to this affair, the heedless, busy public, intensely occupied with its various projects of prosperity, paid little heed to the way in which this or that road was managed; and never scanned the pretensions or conflicts of rival corporations, or even questioned their offences against the community at large, further than by a passing growl, whenever any portion of them were particularly inconvenienced. The result was that the railway companies, having it thus all their own way, imagined that they were really omnipotent; and in addition to the carrying of passengers and freight, formed themselves respectively into stock-gambling clubs, and instituted a series of adventures, by which the travelers upon their roads, instead of being the parties to be served, became converted into mere "checks" or "counters" in the gambling game.

The late audacious act, however, of the two roads which combined against the Central, in declaring non-intercourse between the people of the East and West, and in holding them as the mere incidents to a Wall-street speculation, has suddenly opened the eyes of the community, and caused it to inquire by what authority and by whose leave these roads were doing business. The answer, of course, was a very rapid one. The indignant inquirers speedily ascertained that the roads were run by permission of the State, and for the convenience of its citizens; and likewise ascertained, that it was within the power of the State to suppress their charters, on proof of malpractice or conspiracy. At once, upon this discovery, several bills, aimed equally at the privileges and purses of the offending allies, were offered in both branches of the Legislature.

Alarmed, as much at one danger as the other, the managers of the Hudson and Harlem made haste to find the controllers of the Central, and speedily patched up a truce? The probability is, therefore, now that the matter is "arranged," and the traveling public are temporarily appeased, that all the "blood-money" which the belligerents will now be called upon to yield, will be devoted to burying the bills which were struck from the public anger at the time the embargo was first put upon the public rights. Those bills being disposed of, however, new railway combinations will be made, and new outbreaks will ensue, and Wall-street will continue to be periodically "washed" with favorite stock, as a preliminary to a President's "notice" which may not only reduce that stock one-half, but perhaps temporarily knock the whole stock market in the head.

It is not our purpose to suggest a remedy for this abuse. We prefer rather to endeavor to trace out the cause, and leave the application of the remedy to others. Necessity is the mother of desperation as well as of improvement, and the fact is that the managers of the railway companies, having been artfully manœuvred out of all their profits by the managers of the express companies, and being thus reduced to poverty, are driven, as a last resource, to gambling with the stock they should protect.

It is hardly too much to say, that there is not more than two, or, at most, three railways in the country, that should rank at par, or that are capable of making dividends which would justify investment. This has been the condition of American railways for the last twenty years, while European railways, on the other hand, always prove to be the most profitable paying stocks in market, and are most eagerly sought after for investment. This fact is not to be accounted for on the assumption that English and foreign railways are more cheaply built than ours, or that their charges for service are more high. On the contrary, an English company has to pay an immense sum, at the outset, for a "concession;" enormous charges are levied against them in the way of "land damages" in their densely settled districts through which they run; the road itself is laid down in the most durable and costly manner, and when all is done, the fares charged are not so high as those which rule in the United States. In this country, on the other hand, the concession costs but little, land damages are light, grades for the most part are easy, and the roads are cheaply mounted. Nevertheless, though our rates for freight and passage are as high, or higher, than in England, where railway service is so profitable, the American roads very seldom pay.

Some persons, puzzled at this problem, have been disposed to attribute the contrast between the two to the peculative proclivities of American conductors, and some to causes still less reasonable, but the true cause of the difference is that the foreign railway does all of its own business, while the American road parts with the rich profits of expressing, and merely converts itself into the stolid drudge for that invaluable trade. The result is, that while the stocks of the railway languish in the market, and are low down on the shady side of par, the express companies make tremendous dividends, and are often driven to the artifice of doubling and quadrupling up their stock, to direct public observation from their amazing income. In short, the vast express business of the United States, which is a parasite of comparatively recent growth, has laid itself like a vampire upon the back of the rude railway genie, and bloats itself with opulence by draining the richness of his veins.

This unequal state of affairs having at last become manifest, it would appear that the railway interest would at once rebel and emancipate itself from such ill-paid, ignominious servitude; but the claws of the vampire are hooked into every sinew of the captive, and he is held and bound by contracts, with clauses renewable, so as to complicate the lifetime of the road. In this way has the express business, which as a new interest was for a while comparatively unobserved, stole a march upon the railways of the country, and subjected them completely to its service. To make its ascendancy the more secure, the managers of the express business, at times take limited interests in the railway companies, disposing of those interests, however, when through their influence, a certain railway policy has been established.

It would seem, therefore, to be impossible for the railways to extricate themselves from the deadening clasp of this extortionate vampire; and, also, it would seem as if the public, which is the greatest sufferer of all, were never to have the money which is thus extorted, applied to improved roads, increased safety, and accelerated time. Nevertheless, we think this remedy may be found, and that the, through the medium of the Legislature. Though the expressmen fancy they have bound the railways hand and foot, and the railway managers imagine, in their turn, that no new lines can successfully compete with them, we think that capitalists may yet discover that it will pay to lay new roads, even directly along the routes of the vampired lines, by doing business on the foreign principle that pays so well. We contribute these views to the benefit of the traveling community; and we would suggest, in addition, that the most favorable opportunity to put the new experiment on trial would be by a new company railway between New-York and Albany, on the west side of the Hudson. Such a road, conducted on the proper principle, would yield income enough [illegible] to obtain from gambling [illegible]; and its surplus profits, instead of disappearing into the [illegible] capital of fortunate expressmen, would return to the public, in the shape of improved roads, increased safety, and accelerated speed.

The Oneida Community—Statistics for the Year 1866.

The Oneida Community people increased their capital $[illegible] in the year 1866. During that time, also, they fitted up an apartment for silk-spinning, the machinery being of their own manufacture. They placed new machinery in operation at a cost of $12,000. They made during the year 196,000 traps, and have sold 211,000, amounting to $88,405 25, and still have on hand stock to the value of $24,000, the same having been carried over from previous years. The sales of their preserved fruits alone amounted to $50,000. They also made 322 dozen traveling bags and sold 702 dozen, amounting to $31,243 12. For outside labor during the year they paid $28,000, and taxes to the amount of $[illegible].

Descent Upon a Disorderly House.—About 9 o'clock last night Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, made a descent with a platoon of men upon the disorderly house at No. 425 West Fifty-second-street, kept by Patrick Lynch, which is reported in the Police Records as a well-known resort for thieves and other disreputable characters, when the following-named persons were arrested and locked up in the Forty-second street Station-house: Patrick Lynch, James Kane, Michael Bradley, Christopher Haschett, John Murphy, Patrick Goldin, John Goldin, Michael O'Riley, Thos. Fitzpatrick, Annie Goldin and Ellen Scullen, all well-known juvenile thieves. They will be taken to the Yorkville Court to-day.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Ossco Cellular Plate, a combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells, it is held immovable in the mouth, and it is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.
No. 23 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

(*Advertisement.*)

In compliance with the request of many who were unable to witness the display of ladies' fine boots and shoes made for the Paris Exposition, which were exhibited last Thursday, I have the pleasure to inform the ladies and the public generally that the shoes will be on exhibition for two days, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 5th and 6th inst. Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
EDWIN C. BURT,
No. 27 Park-row.

—*Advertisement.*

Is New-York in the Tropics?

Certainly not; but every citizen of New-York can surround himself with tropical fragrance in December by sprinkling on his handkerchief a few drops of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for Chapped Hands and for general Toilet use during Cold Weather. It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

To let a Cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

Florence REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

McRae—Ellison.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Nutten, Mr. F. McRae, of New-York, to Miss Martha A. Ellison, of Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y.

Torrey—Crosby.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, by Rev. Nelson Millard, William A. Torrey to Lilly F., daughter of J. Crosby, Esq., all of Montclair, N. J.

DIED.

Brown.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 2, Olivia, widow of the late Silas Brown, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the house of her son-in-law, A. Robertson Walsh, No. 62 Clinton-place, on Monday, 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Croil.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, Mrs. Christian Croil, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Jones, No. 369 Henry-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M.

Hunt.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 2, in this City, Ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited, without further notice, to the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, to-day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Laurie.—At Jericho, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 1, Mary, infant daughter of William W. and Fannie Laurie.

Mills.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Joseph T. Mills, Counselor-at-law, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at No. 132 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday morning, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Nichols.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, Simeon Nichols, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 60 4th-place. The remains will be taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment, on Tuesday morning.

Prindle.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 1, Edward E. Prindle.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Lexington-av. and 45th-st., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Pomeroy.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, of consumption, George V. Pomeroy, Jr., eldest son of Geo. V. and Margaret H. Pomeroy, aged 21 years, 3 months and 23 days.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Wallingford, Conn., for interment.

Rogers.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 3, Maria Haviland, wife of Charles A. Rogers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Risley.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Betsey Risley, in her 90th year.

Funeral from her residence, in Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are all invited to attend.

Scudder.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 1, after a lingering illness, Robert Scudder, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 126 Vanderbilt-av., on Monday at 12 M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Schuyler.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, Mrs. Catherine Schuyler, relict of the late John A. Schuyler, of Belleville.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Bergen Point, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock. A train will leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock, by New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Suydam.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 3, Charles King, infant son of Charles C. and Eliza B. Suydam, aged 1 month and 13 days.

His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday.

Trowbridge.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Minnie B. Uhlhorn, wife of E. Hayes Trowbridge, Jr., and youngest daughter of the late C. F. Uhlhorn.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 77 Wall-st., New-Haven, Monday, at 2½ P. M.

Van Wyck.—At Fishkill Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 2, Jane Anna, second daughter of the late Rynier S. Van Wyck, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her mother, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The funeral services of Mrs. Eliza Andrews, widow of Benjamin Andrews, who died at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, aged 71 years, will take place at the residence of her son, Mr. Benjamin Andrews, No. 280 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order at short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

[illegible]

THE BOOT AND SHOE [illegible]

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]
HAVE REMOVED TO
[illegible], CORNER GRAND-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK
ON "PULMONARY, DYSPEPTIC AND PLEURITIC CONSUMPTION."

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This arises from a cold settling on the substance of the lungs, which is attended with a cough and a slight expectoration, and which, if neglected, will terminate in this form of Consumption.

The commencement of the disease is marked by slight aching pains, with a sense of tightness in some parts of the chest, and a short, dry cough, which is readily excited by muscular exertion. The breathing is shorter and more frequent. These symptoms gradually become more conspicuous, and at length slight fever occurs toward evening, and the respiration and pulse continue to be somewhat accelerated throughout the whole day. A fit of coughing usually occurs in the morning, and the patient rises out of bed in a relaxed and feeble condition. There is an extreme liability to take cold on the slightest exposure. By degrees the cough becomes more frequent and troublesome, particularly in the evening or morning, or at night when awakening from sleep. As the disease advances, the skin, lips, tongue and fauces become dry in the afternoon, slight chills regularly occur toward evening, followed by fever, during which one or both cheeks become suffused with a circumscribed flush, a dry, burning heat is felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, the breathing is very quick and short, and the pulse very frequent, small, quick and tense. These febrile paroxysms continue till toward midnight, when they terminate in more or less profuse perspiration, which continues until morning, leaving the sufferer exhausted, languid and depressed. Frequently, previous to the occurrence of this train of symptoms, the expectoration becomes thicker, and not unfrequently mixed with blood. The feeling of a load in the chest and emaciation continues, attended with increasing failure of strength.

Toward the unfavorable termination of the disease, swelling of the feet and diarrhea almost invariably come on, accompanied with a weak and hoarse voice, difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes ulcerated sore throat, until death relieves the sufferer.

DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

When bronchial consumption is complicated with hepatic disease (an occurrence by no means uncommon) it forms what is termed dyspeptic consumption. In this form of the disease we have, in addition to the ordinary phenomena of bronchial disease, various symptoms indicative of hepatic disorders, such as tenderness and tension of the right side, irregularity of the bowels, with unnatural stools, a sallow hue of the face, a narrowness of the whites of the eyes, flatulency, indigestion, with variable appetite, increased difficulty of breathing, and cough after eating hearty meals, furred and brown tongue, foul breath, nausea and sometimes vomiting. In some instances of this form of the disease no symptoms indicative of pulmonic affection occur in the commencement of the malady, the only manifestations of disease being such as are usually present in liver complaints generally. A dull pain or tenderness in the right side, with increased uneasiness on lying on the left side, irregularity of the bowels, foul tongue and depression of the spirits, are in such cases the first symptoms complained of by the patient. The first warnings of disease in the bronchial membranes are slight. There is a slight cough unattended with pain. By degrees the cough becomes more troublesome, and when it continues for some time a tough phlegm is expectorated. The breathing, too, is in some degree affected, and the sufferer complains of weight and tightness across the chest. The bronchial affection now advances until a copious purulent expectoration and the usual symptoms of hectic are fully established, which continues to increase until death ensues.

PLEURITIC CONSUMPTION.

This variety of Consumption depends on an effusion in the cavity of the chest, from inflammation of the pleura. While the effusion into the cavity of the chest is going on, the lung becomes more and more separated from the surface of the thorax, being gradually compressed by the accumulated fluid until it is reduced to a very small size, and more or less disorganized in its structure. While this is going on, ulceration sometimes takes place in some parts of the pulmonary pleura and the corresponding substance of the lung, and an opening is thus made into the bronchial tubes, through which the effused seropurulent fluid is discharged by cough or expectoration. When this takes place, irritative fever, with night-sweats, frequent cough, emaciation, and in short, all the ordinary symptoms of Consumption supervene.

This form of Consumption is generally the consequence of Pleurisy. It is characterized by a sense of oppression in the chest on lying down, difficult and hurried breathing in ascending stairs, or muscular exertion; short, disturbed sleep; short, tickling cough, aggravated on first lying down; spells of hurried and oppressed breathing after speaking, and generally more or less soreness of the external surface of the affected side of the chest. The patient is easiest when in a sitting posture, and if requested to take a deep breath, while in the erect position, he will generally do it with little apparent difficulty, but when he lies flat down and draws a deep breath he will complain of pain, tightness, soreness, load or some kind of inconvenience on the chest. Death often occurs suddenly, and is almost invariably preceded by considerable swelling of the legs and feet. In some instances, after the effused fluid is discharged through the lungs, the progress of the disease becomes arrested, and the patient recovers to a tolerable state of health. When this occurs the affected side of the chest contracts to a manifest degree, forming what Laennec describes under the name of contracted chest. Unless the progress of the disease is arrested the difficulty of breathing becomes greater and greater, until at length the patient cannot lie down at all, and remains in this state until he dies.

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

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WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries, druggists and general dealers.

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The price of THE GALAXY is $5 a year; $3 for six months; six copies one year, $25. Single copies 25 cents. Address
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Agents wanted in every town and district, to canvass for this popular Magazine.

BRADBURY'S
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE!

Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, in consequence of continued ill health, is compelled to close up his piano-forte manufacturing business, and now offers for sale his establishment, in whole or in part.

The choicest of thoroughly-seasoned lumber of every description, and all the requisites and implements for the manufacture of first-class instruments, together with the good will of the business, will be sold at a bargain.

PIANO-FORTES
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

The splendid stock of pianos now on hand will be sold for cash at a discount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. from regular prices until further notice. The reputation of these instruments is too well established to require further commendation here. No such opportunity has been offered the public for obtaining a first-class piano-forte at a medium price.
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AND

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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¾	108	June, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	[illegible]	[illegible] C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	107	[illegible]	[illegible] C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	105½	[illegible] C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65	104½	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	Dec., C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	99½	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	136¾	136¾	Sept., C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	104¾	105	Oct., C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 65	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 28	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES G. BELL,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 116 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 116 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at No. 205½ Walnut-st., (Room No. 1, third floor,) in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 16, and reopened on Friday, March 1.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its Third Preferred (First Mortgage) Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 51 Broadway, New-York, the interest due on Feb. 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect same.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.

JAN. 28, 1867.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. [illegible]

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

QUINCY AND PALMYRA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

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T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PRATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Cooke & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT. J. E. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.

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No. 46 Pine-st.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DESIRABLE SECURITIES AT AUCTION,
BY J. DRAYTON FORD,
BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Will be sold by order of the President and Directors of the Elmore Mutual Insurance Company, of Charleston, at the north of the old Custom-house, in the City of Charleston, South Carolina, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., without any manner of reserve or limitation, the following valuable securities:

- $45,000 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY'S 6 PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
- $10,000 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, FIRST MORTGAGE SECOND LIEN.
- $[illegible] SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS, [illegible]
- $12,500 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. STOCK.
- $4,000 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 7 PER CENT. STOCK.
- $3,500 CITY OF CHARLESTON 6 PER CENT. STOCK, interest semi-annually.
- $[illegible] CITY OF CHARLESTON 6 PER CENT. STOCK, interest quarterly.
- $1,555 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COUPONS, State Guarantee.
- $1,240 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COUPONS, FIRST MORTGAGE, SECOND LIEN.
- $[illegible] STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUPONS.
- $[illegible] SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COUPONS.

Shareholders of the Elmore Insurance Company who may purchase any of the above securities, can have their proportionate interest in the assets of the Company credited in settlement, if they so desire.

J. DRAYTON FORD,
No. 40 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,000,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	800,000
Together with 250,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,100,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,026,000 acres of land valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st January to the morning of 20th February.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST receiving or negotiating the certified check of G. ENGELS & WHITNEY, upon the National Park Bank for $6,000, or about that sum, dated on or about Feb. 2, 1867. As the same has been obtained fraudulently, the payment has been stopped.

T. B. WHITNEY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

FOR SALE.—SIXTY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad, in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

AN INSTALLMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1867. By order of the Board.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway.

GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $5 to $500, and at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1867, payable on and after the third Monday of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

An old established saddlery hardware house, doing a business of $[illegible] per annum, in Pittsburgh, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. "A rare chance." For full particulars address a note to, or call in person on, F. G. SPENCE, No. 50 Beekman-st., or Room No. 75 Astor House, where an interview can be had for four days.

BRICKER'S WOOD FINISH FURNISHES a very profitable business, and requires but a very small capital. Manufacturers are invited to examine its merits, as it is neither shellac, wax nor copal. Office No. 48 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 21 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, AN ABLE LAWyer, to be associated with a law firm in this City, to take charge of the [illegible] commercial law. Address W. P., Box No. 129 Times Office.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL or active, in an old-established hardware business, with $20,000 capital. Address Box No. 1,894 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. [illegible]

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and cheapest in the market. Circulars sent on application to

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.
Warerooms No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLING [illegible] MACHINES, [illegible] ENGINES, of the most [illegible] at low prices [illegible]
[illegible] No. 46 DUANE-ST.

COAL.

COAL, $6 50; FLOUR, $12.—THE PEOPLE'S Mutual Protective Coal and Flour Association are now delivering to members of the Association first quality coal at the above low price. Office, No. 398 Broadway, Room No. 5.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, [illegible]

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, [illegible] Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible] Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, [illegible] north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105°.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $200,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act in relation to the public printing," approved on the 26th of July, [illegible] sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 12th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

5,000 reams superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.	
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.	
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.	
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.	
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.	
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.	
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.	
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.	
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.	
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.	
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.	
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 31x40 inches.	

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,300 reams measuring 26x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
60 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
60 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 3 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 18, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 250,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of [illegible] acres of land, more or less, together with the [illegible] erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining thereto, as follows:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Steam Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
And capable of tanning 12,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing [illegible] feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

[illegible]

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M. J.-Gen., Ass't. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS, [illegible] will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

[illegible]

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 2 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 8th of February next, for furnishing, by contract, the following musical instruments, viz.:

1 piccolo, 1 third flute, 1 B flat clarionet, 2 French horns, 7 B flat clarionets, 5 B flat cornets, 2 E flat trumpets, 2 E flat tenor horns, 3 B flat tenor trombones, 1 B flat baritone, 2 B flat basses, 2 E flat basses, (1 with large bell,) 1 bass drum, 1 tenor drum, 1 pair cymbals, also 3 dozen clarionet reeds.

The above-named instruments are to be plain, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended, and in all respects equal in tone and durability to ornamented instruments.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and be addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 143 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent. less Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 51 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the close of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of February.

JOHN E. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th day of February, 1867, until which said date the transfer-books will be closed.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE,
Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	90,312

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Feb. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 125 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Opens its second half year Feb. 4.

Courses of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy by Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., and on Aesthetics and Philosophy of History, by Prof. H. B. SMITH, D. D. A few vacancies for boarding pupils.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 679 Broadway. Established 1835.
BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE WHO ENTER THIS WEEK.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring term of this seminary for the thorough education of young ladies will commence Feb. 7. For admission or circulars with full particulars address

REV. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.

The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 4, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $200 a year. No extras (except piano music). Term opens April 22. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 53d-st.

PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second semester of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, Grammar, Spelling, &c., $20 per quarter; ladies, day and evening; writing lessons, 20 for $2 50. M. J. PAINE, Nos. 62 Bowery and 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is ably assisted by Mr. WHEELER, the celebrated penman.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 125 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.; a gentleman qualified to teach the classics, the higher English branches and vocal music. Address immediately, with references and testimonials, E. T. MACK, Principal.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WOULD attend in the evening to instruct in mathematics, English and phonography. Address TUTOR, Box No. 141 Times Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturers, No. 309 6th-av. Ladies watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 309 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR dispose of [illegible] pertaining to the horse business should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUREDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 49 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE AND SALE IN PARTITION

Of valuable improved real estate situate on Washington, Elizabeth, [illegible] and 34th sts., and [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., referee, the following:

[illegible]

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 773 tons; length, 265 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 12 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MADE TO ORDER BY PONSOT DESSOIN AND OTHERS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., fine household furniture, comprising elegant parlor suites in figured satin and maroon reps, orange and green; fine English velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpet, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood piano fortes, elegant carved bedsteads, with dressing bureaus and washstands to match, bookcases and secretaries, library tables and chairs, fine bedding and chamber suites, and fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence; also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine in good order.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES.—THE CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS by American artists, collected by Mr. S. P. Avery, during the past fifteen years, who having been appointed fine art agent to the Paris Exposition, is going to Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., this valuable collection of cabinet gems. They are by almost every American artist of distinction, and their production was in each case a labor of love. This collection has long been celebrated among our connoisseurs; it is therefore only necessary to enumerate some of the principal artists' names, such as

Baker,	Durand,	Greene,	Huntington,
Beard,	Darley,	Hall,	Inness,
Bierstadt,	Elliot,	W. Hart,	Inman, H.,
Boughton,	Ehninger,	James Hart,	Johnson, E.,
Casilear,	Gifford,	Haseltine,	Kensett,
Colman,	Gignoux,	Hays,	Lambdin,
Church,	Gray,	Hennessy,	McEntee,
Cropsey,	Guy,	Hicks,	[illegible]
Crane,	Cortes, Richards,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sully,	Tait,	Whittredge,	[illegible]

At the same time will also be disposed of the entire stock of Works of Art consigned to S. P. Avery, embracing many fine Paintings and Drawings, mainly by American Artists. The Exhibition will be open daily from Monday, Jan. 28, until Monday, Feb. 4, and on three evenings previous to sale.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, ALA., Jan. 17, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

125,000 pounds gun metal,	20 pieces bronze artillery,
125,000 pounds shot and shell,	1,400 cavalry saddles,
3,000 pounds old lead,	1,500 pounds brass,

347 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accoutrements, collars, saddles, (artillery,) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

250,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,600 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 10 three-story brick houses and lots, as follows: Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st., having high stoops, with brown-stone basements. Also, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 9th-av. No. 27 is a valuable corner store, doing a large business. This property is in the Ninth Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market, and is desirable as an investment. Maps can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock—VALUABLE BOOKS—Being selections from several Private Libraries, embracing a great variety of choice Standard Works, Illustrated Books, valuable Miscellaneous Literature, &c. Catalogues are ready and the Books are on view.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

141 LOTS IN THE TENTH WARD, Brooklyn, part of the estate of Jacob Bergen, deceased, on Smith, Hoyt, Dourlass, Degraw, Sackett and Union sts., and Bergen-place, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Title perfect. Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, at Nos. 17, 19 and 21 North 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I., all the machinery, tools and fixtures of the boiler-shop formerly occupied by John Dolan & Co., together with the lots and building. There are three lots on North 2d-st., and one running through to North 1st-st. The machinery is all first-class, and has been but little used. It embraces one Densmore's patent boiler and riveting-machine, one Delamater punch, one combined patent punch and shears; also, rollers, drilling-machines, bellows, anvils, Prosser's expanders, lathes, and all the fittings of a complete boiler-shop, with shafting and belting complete. Horses, harness, trucks, &c., and platform scales. Also, one 1,000 gallon Duff's still, with jacket; one 1,500 gallon Duff's still with jacket; and everything complete to begin work with.

AUCTION.—JEWELER'S STOCK AND FIXtures on MONDAY, 4th February, 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 John-st. Jewelers' tools, forges, rolls, benches, lathes, chucks, dies, files, pliers, &c. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 53 Cortlandt-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, '67, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application is made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application is made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republican and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBlic notice is hereby given, that the following articles, to wit: [illegible]

[illegible] will be sold at public auction on the premises of Chas. W. Baker, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York City, on the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District New-York.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 146 Broadway.

CLOSING SALE
FOR THE SEASON.

In order to close out our immense stock, we will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 4, and for the next thirty days, a magnificent assortment of ready-made

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT SIX DOLLARS,

some of which have been marked down from

TWENTY DOLLARS.

We invite ladies to call and inspect our stock, whether they want to purchase or not. Having a large stock of

FRENCH CORSETS,

we are compelled to reduce them in proportion, in order to make room for our Spring importations.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GAYNOR,

Importer and Manufacturer,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.

STRANGERS WHO HAVE NOT BOUGHT ANY OF THEM HAD BETTER DO SO AT ONCE, AS OUR SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. YOU CAN SAVE FULL 5c. A YARD.

IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. to 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 21c.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS,
PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY,
SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION,
AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
BLACK ALPACAS 25c., 37½c. and 50c.
WORTH 40c., 60c. and 75c.
THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS
OF THE YEAR.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
AND
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS, BEDDING, &C.

An immense stock of COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE and SUPERFINE AMERICAN and ENGLISH BLANKETS at greatly reduced prices.

Also, HORSE BLANKETS from $2 25 to $25, together with a large stock of

BED and TABLE LINEN, SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, SPREADS, &c., EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, IRON FURNITURE, [illegible] The attention of buyers for hotels, steamships, boarding-houses, public institutions and families is respectfully called to our large stock, which we are offering at unprecedented low prices.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS, new patterns, at $1 25 per yard.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS only $1 00 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 50 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS at $4 per yard.
TEMPLETON'S BEST AXMINSTERS at $6.
Second quality do., $4.

The above are
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just opened
LACE CURTAINS IN NEW DESIGNS,
At very low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

request attention to their popular stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.

Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS —Plain centres of extra fine quality from $150 each upward.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' garments in every style and variety, made to order.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REMOVAL.

WM. R. COOK & CO., Dry Goods, have removed to No. 69 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HOSFORD & KETCHAM is this day dissolved by mutual agreement, CHARLES F. KETCHAM retiring therefrom. The accounts of the firm will be settled by HOSFORD & SONS.

F. J. HOSFORD,
C. F. KETCHAM,
J. SPENCER HOSFORD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. HENRY HOSFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, of the late firm of HOSFORD & KETCHAM, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HOSFORD & SONS, for the purpose of continuing the BLANK BOOK, PRINTING and GENERAL STATIONERY BUSINESS, at the old location, Nos. 57 and 59 WILLIAM-ST. Having purchased the entire stock and facilities of the late firm, no interruption will be experienced in the execution of orders, or in supplying demands for the best qualities of work and articles in their line.

F. J. HOSFORD,
J. SPENCER HOSFORD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. HENRY HOSFORD.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of EDMUND M. YOUNG, which occurred the 8th day of October, 1866; but by reason of a special agreement between the parties previous to the death of Mr. YOUNG, the copartnership has been continued up to this date. The business of the late firm will be closed, and for this purpose either of the surviving partners is authorized to sign the firm name.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
THEODORE SCHULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of SCHULTZ, SOUTHWICK & CO., and will continue the hide and leather business.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
THEODORE SCHULTZ,
JAMES H. PERCIVAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BLOCK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. M. BLOCK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. T. A. MASSETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BLOCK & PALMER, and will continue the business of the late firm of BLOCK & MASSETT.

S. M. BLOCK,
GEO. H. PALMER.

No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SEYTON retiring from business. Either party will sign in liquidation.

C. S. SEYTON,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned.

J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT,
No. 37 Wall-st.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of DOMINICK & CORNING, for the manufacture of SILVER WARE, at Nos. 447, 449, and 451 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Factory formerly owned by Messrs. WM. GALE & SON.

JAMES W. DOMINICK,
EDWARD CORNING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. E. H. CONKLIN as a member of our firm, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN.

MULFORD & CARY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. No. 27 Spruce-st.

OFFICE OF FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, IMPORTER OF FINE FANCY GOODS, No. 391 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

OWING TO THE DECEASE OF MR. RANDOLPH RYER, the firm of FREEMAN & RYER is this day terminated.

The surviving partner will continue the business in his individual name.

FRANCIS P. FREEMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between G. ENGELS and THOMAS B. WHITNEY, under the firm of G. ENGELS & WHITNEY, is dissolved. All debts due to the late firm must be paid to the undersigned.

T. B. WHITNEY, No. 183 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. THOMAS WARREN FAWCETT to a partnership in our firm, and will hereafter continue the Hide and Leather business under the firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT & CO.

FAWCETT & BENEDICT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. No. 73 Gold-st.

NEW-YORK, 1st February, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF PRICE & MUNN is dissolved this day by the withdrawal of Mr. GEO. H. PRICE.

The cotton brokerage business will be continued by the subscriber on his own account at No. 5 Hanover-st.

B. MUNN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of COOPER & BEATTY, is this day dissolved by limitation.

(Signed) WM. COOPER,
JOHN R. BEATTY.

MR. WILLIAM LIBBEY HAS BEEN ADmitted a partner in our firm. Mr. GEORGE E. BUTLER will sign as heretofore by procuration.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL RETIRES from our firm this day.

NATHANIEL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF LE ROY & EMMET IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by T. R. LE ROY and R. LE ROY, under the firm of LE ROY & CO.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOT.—FOR sale at Greenwood, a desirable single lot, on high ground. For particulars apply at No. 133 Front-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who works in private families by the day or week, a few more engagements; understands dressmaking and family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; has the latest Paris fashions; no objections to a short distance out of City; best reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station F.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., for the City or country, recommended Scotch, Protestant and other cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, young girls, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGlishwoman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook; understands all kinds of baking; willing to assist at washing and ironing; City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 46 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook and assist with washing, a first-rate bread and biscuit maker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 1,307 Broadway, corner store, 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Welch Protestant woman as first-class cook and laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO wash and iron, in a small family; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st., over shoe store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and assist with washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as good family cook; fully competent; has good City reference; will go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., rear basement. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do light housework, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 25 Christie-st., top floor.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE IN a family's washing or gentleman's to her own house; understands all kinds of French fluting. To be seen for two days at No. 75 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; also greenhouse, grapery, and gardening in general; has good recommendations; moderate wages expected. Address J., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business, and will be found obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at private stable No. 114 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business perfectly; has good City reference. Address, for two days, T. S., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; good careful driver; good groom, &c.; or any kind of work; City or country; good references. Address BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands all work about a gentleman's place; cows and horses, or a small farm; has the best of references. Address E. B., No. 10 Prince-st. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY man as coachman; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WAITER, OR TO take charge of some place of trust by a respectable man and his wife without encumbrance, with good City reference. Address C. R. S., Box No. 198 Times Office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER AND accountant (German) wants a situation; best references. Address B., Box No. 186 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; ONE who thoroughly understands her business; also, a seamstress who is capable of taking care of two children seven or eight years of age; none but Protestants wanted. Those who can bring satisfactory recommendations apply at No. 120 East 24th-st., near 4th-av., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately for the best situations in first-class families at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURE EXPERIENCE as a traveler in the jewelry or fancy goods business, to engage in that capacity with a well-established manufacturing house, where undoubted character and ability will be well rewarded. Address C. V. & M., Box No. 44 Station A, New-York City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITER MAN who has received his education and training in England, to serve in a small private family at their country seat. None need apply except they have the best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 5,225.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN CARD AND general engraving, 14 or 15 years old, in an old establishment; must have a natural taste for drawing of letters, &c. Address ENGRAVER, Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; liberal wages. Apply at the three-story brown-stone house, corner 30th-st. and 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED.—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman. No other need apply. A permanent situation for a steady man. Address W. R. BENNETT No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WITH THE best City references; Protestant preferred. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 61 University-place.

ANY GOOD QUIET BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, who desires a good home, with small wages, and who is willing to make himself useful about the house, may apply at northwest corner 30th-st. and 4th-av.

A NEW THING.—WANTED A FEW ACTIVE young men to sell an article which all business and professional men require; very small amount of money needed. Inquire at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 74 Nassau-st.

VALENTINES

to suit all ages, at the lowest price; a very fine assortment opened to-day; don't forget the original place, T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway. Valentine companies and the trade supplied.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE. —Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 50 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Rector.

RESTAURANTS.

NON QUAM NON PARATUS.
WINDUST RESTAURANT,
NO. 11 PARK-ROW, and NO. 5 ANN-ST.
Established 1824.
GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.— All in that county, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the petition to Congress for a pension, will call or send their name, age and residence, without delay, to No. 6 City Hall Place, one door to Chamber-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily. We require this to ascertain the number now living and convince our Representatives in Congress that there are not as many living as reported by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same, where a veteran lives, send letters to some good man in each county, who will publish the call for a meeting. P. S.—All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again.

BRIG.-GEN. H. RAYMOND.
COL. ABRAHAM DALLY.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $25, $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 Times Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.............SATURDAY.....Feb. 9
KANGAROO.............WEDNESDAY....Feb. 13
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....Feb. 16
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Feb. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN.........SATURDAY, Feb. 16

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA.......Feb. 6
PALMYRA.......Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $50 and $30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner.......Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.........S. Samuels......Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC......E. Van Sice.....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner.......Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS.......$120
SECOND-CLASS.......70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.........SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE.........SATURDAY, Mar. 2

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

DIRECT TO FRANCE.

The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer.

Leaving	Leaving
Liverpool March 26.	New-York Tuesday, April 9.
Brest Saturday, April 27.	New-York Thursday, May 16.
Brest Tuesday, June 4.	New-York Saturday, June 22.
Brest Thursday, July 11.	New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24.	New-York Thursday, Sept. 12.
Brest Tuesday, Oct. 1.	New-York Saturday, Oct. 19.
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7.	New-York Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $100, $125 and $140, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class carriage, being 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Tickets for the home voyage will be issued either here or in Paris, at a reduction of $20 from above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.

For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st. For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.........Feb. 25 | MONDAY.........March 25

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

COLUMBIA.......BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE...........GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. DUTTON.

FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $[illegible] to $[illegible] for first class, and $[illegible] to $[illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 28, 1866.

LUIS COUSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana,"
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. [illegible] William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 2. SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 16.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

[illegible]

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

From Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH follows 16th February.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow Feb. 16.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 37 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 283 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sunday.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at [illegible] A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train, daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 2, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

[illegible] A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Hempstead Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
[illegible] P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
[illegible] P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:20 and [illegible] A. M., and 1:15, 4:20, and 6:20 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:[illegible] P. M. [illegible]. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SO superior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, [illegible].

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. [illegible] 5th-av., near 38th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
ALLEN & BROWN,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,

Offer for sale the following houses and lots, desirably located in the City of New-York:

On 5th-av., near 56th-st., four-story, high-stoop; full size lot.
On Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st., three-story, high-stoop.
On Lexington-av., corner of 39th-st., three-story, high-stoop.
On Lexington-av., corner of 49th-st., four-story, high-stoop.
On 7th-av., corner of 40th-st., three-story, high-stoop.
On 15th-st., near 7th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 36th-st., near 6th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 51st-st., near 5th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 32d-st., near 5th-av., four-story, English basement.
On 28th-st., near 7th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 24th-st., near Broadway, four-story, high-stoop, full size.
On 18th-st., near Broadway, four-story, high-stoop, elegant, extra size.
On 27th-st., near Broadway, four-story, high-stoop, full size.
On 33d-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop, full size, furnished.
On 22d-st., near 5th-av., four-story, English basement.
On 36th-st., near 7th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 50th-st., near 5th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 38th-st., near Broadway, three-story, high-stoop.
On 36th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop.
On 39th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop.
On 51st-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop.
On 50th-st., near 5th-av., three-story, high-stoop.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Also, a number of other Houses and Lots in very desirable locations.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 BROADWAY,

Offer the following desirably located store property for sale—

On Amity-st., corner near Broadway.
On Grand-st., corner near Bowery.
On East Broadway, corner near Montgomery-st.
On Broadway, near Grand-st.
On Broadway, near Pearl-st.
On Broadway, forming an L on Franklin-st., extra size lot.
On Duane-st., near Greenwich.
On Frankfort-st., corner Vandewater.
On Mercer-st., near Prince.
On Greene-st., near Prince.
On Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Thompson, Laurens, Spring, Prince, Houston and Amity sts., and Washington-place.

Beside other desirable property.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

On the 5th and 8th avs., opposite Central Park.
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Lots on the 5th-av. south of the Park, extra fronts and depths.
Lots on the principal streets and avenues suitable for immediate improvement or investment.
Several desirable plots of lots on 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., above the Park.

For sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 62 and 63.

FOR SALE.

One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 129th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 118th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
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Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.

Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE elegant country residence and farm of the late E. Boonen Graves, situate 1¼ miles from the Morristown depot, containing about 75 acres. The mansion-house on these premises is very large and spacious, built in the most substantial and expensive manner, with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a farmhouse, extensive barns, carriage-house, green and grape houses, ice-house filled, and all other necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvement, containing an excellent garden and fruit trees of every variety. The house is situated on very high land, commanding beautiful and extensive water and land views. This place is well known for its elegance, the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times.

For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse, on the premises.

NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.—It contains 100 acres choice land, immediately adjoining the town, which is the county-seat; large first-class bottom meadows, through which flows a small living stream; balance rolling, with a southeastern exposure; improvements consist of a good dwelling, in first-rate order, 32x40, 2½ stories, with an extension 16x28; two barns, one cow-stable, new, 18x73; wagon-house, corn-crib and stone milk-house, covering a never-failing spring, at the door.

Newton is a beautiful town of 2,000 inhabitants, and is the most extensive place of business of any town in the State. Court-house, churches, stores, banks and public square within ten minutes' walk of the farm; cash market for all kinds of farm produce at New-York rates, less freight and commissions. Sussex County is the most picturesque and productive in New-Jersey, and Newton is but 60 miles by railroad from New-York. $15,000.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, brick house, brick barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house contains 20 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, a large quantity of best fruit; situated on east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., and within 45 minutes of City; will be sold furnished, if desired. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the vicinity of Bridgeport and close on Long Island Sound; house contains twelve rooms, with about three acres land, with outhouses, plenty of fruit and shrubbery. Price moderate; part of the purchase can remain; or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to W. W. HOLCOMB, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, west 33d-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,322, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 39 Washington-square, with furniture. Also, the double house, No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner 4th-st., 24 feet wide. Also, the warehouse Nos. 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square. For terms and price apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—(IN FEE) ON 8TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., two very desirable four-story houses adjoining; they are full width, well arranged, and in perfect order; terms to suit. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FULTON-AVENUE, NORTH SIDE, NOS. 425, 427 and 429, corner Adelphi-st., will sell at a bargain to close the estate; three-story brick; half can remain on mortgage. JOSEPH KELLY, Classon-av., near Putnam-av., or No. 421 Fulton-av.

BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.—ELEGANT store and lofts, 25x112; also fine store and basement, near Walker-st., 25x100; others, between Wall and 14th sts., for sale, lease and rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 57 West 12th-st., price $16,000. Apply to FRANCIS VINTON, Trustee, or WM. BETTS, JR., No. 59 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTLY situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, 190 ACRES, in New-Jersey, near New-York; good house and building, fine orchards, very productive. Will be sold low if applied for soon to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE on the banks of the Hudson, at almost any station between this City and Albany. Particulars, price, &c., with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, twelve rooms, with two acres of good land, on the river bank above Tarrytown; abundance of fruit, shade, &c. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on West 48th-st., near 9th-av., 20.10x46x half the block; price $11,000. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 28th-st.; will be sold low if applied for before being rented. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES, THREE miles from Sing Sing; good buildings, well fruited and healthy location. Price $8,000. Apply to CROCKER & HAIGHT, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 31 West 26th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET IN various parts of the City; farms and country seats on Staten Island; money to loan on bond and mortgage. VAN SANDT [illegible].

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL MANSION—ELEGANT extra-sized house and lot for sale, (nearly new,) on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COTTAGES, SITUATED near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, with fine gardens, one with seven the other with twenty-two lots.

Houses in Yorkville and Harlem.

Also, several fine building plots in the vicinity of the City.

BARTLETT & WALDEN, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 25.

NOTICE—HOUSES FOR SALE.

For an assortment from $3,500 to $15,000.
For an assortment from $15,000 to $25,000.
For an assortment from $25,000 to $50,000.
For an assortment from $50,000 to $125,000.

See our printed descriptive list, to be issued MONDAY, Feb. 4.

POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH THE building Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Mulberry-st., near [illegible]-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY No. [illegible] Broome-st., near Crosby-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTATE ON THE Hudson in Dutchess County; price, $[illegible]; directly on the water. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—House No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; $16,000; furnished throughout; immediate possession. Call from 4 to 5 o'clock.

TWO HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

HANDSOME HOUSE, EIGHT LOTS IN Brooklyn, only $9,000; also several pleasant houses within one hour by rail; also several productive farms. JAQUES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, VALUABLE property on Bowery, near Houston-st., running through to Elizabeth-st., suitable for a large dry goods establishment. Also to lease, for a term of years, a large property on 6th-av., near 32d-st., with rear ground adjoining, suitable for a hotel. Inquire of RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

A FINE STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM Broadway; first floor, basement and sub-basement. The store is about 40x100 feet, is new, very light and commodious, and in all respects one of the best stores between Chambers and Canal sts. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises to ALLEN BROTHERS, Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-st.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as Nos. 135 and 137 Fulton-st. and Nos. 24 and 26 Ann-st., in one parcel. Also, the property, Nos. 29 and 31 Chatham-st., running through to North William-st. Inquire of RICH'D AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED three-story brick house on 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; only responsible parties need apply. Also, a partly furnished house on 26th-st., near 4th-av. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large building in University-place, near 12th-st., with splendid show-rooms, suitable for business of any kind requiring space, light and central location. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE ART ROOMS OF S. P. AVERY, No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; fine light and suitable for any business, being on the first floor. Carpets and fixtures for sale, and possession given about Feb. 9. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION FOR ONE, two, or three years, a good furnished house, with ten acres of nice land, abundance of choice fruit, green-houses, &c.; situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Riverdale. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, all modern, on Avenue A and 121st-st., with immediate possession, or for sale with four lots; price low and terms very easy. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 25x25, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN HARLEM, within two minutes' walk of steamboat landing; possession given immediately. For terms apply to FLETCHER PLACE, No. 93 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED country seat on the ridge about two miles south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE BUILDING No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A THREE-STORY dwelling, 24x50 feet, in a desirable location. Apply to H. D. BACOT, No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 50 LEONARD-st. Inquire of DOUGAN & BROTHER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, BELOW 14th-st., from 1st May, by a first-class tenant. Address CASHIER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office, and state price.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM SIZE and moderate price house, from 40th to 60th st., and from 3d to 4th avs. Address, giving price, location, terms, &c., B., No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY house, furnished or unfurnished, the latter preferred, in a good location. Address M. R. B., Box No. 6,083 Post-office.

WANTED—ON LEASE, A WELL-LIGHTED building containing from 12,000 to 20,000 feet of flooring, with steam power; possession on or before May 1. Address FACTORY, No. 10 Ridge-st.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 6th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A QUIET LADY IN A strictly private family, above 10th-st., and between 5th and 6th avs.; no other location noticed; fire and gas; not to exceed $14 per week; best City references given and required. Address WASHBURN, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY UP TOWN.—A small New-England family will receive a gentleman and wife, or two single persons; none but Americans, of undoubted respectability, need reply. Address EPISCOPAL, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A SECOND FLOOR CONSISTING OF THREE rooms to let, furnished, with board, to families or gentlemen No. 120 Macdougal-st.; terms moderate; location good.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE for single gentlemen; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for one or two single gentlemen; also two or three gentlemen to board, without rooms. Reference given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 385 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 26 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare [illegible] cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

First appearance this season of MR. J. W. WALLACK.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1867,

When will be presented, after careful preparation, an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE, written and adapted expressly for this Theatre, from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled

A DANGEROUS GAME.

The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Boeschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel and peculiar mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and the following

[illegible] CAST:

Baron de Villegreux, Mayor of the village..........Mr. J. W. WALLACK
(His first appearance this season.)
Monsieur Morisson, a wealthy [illegible], living in the village..........Mr. John Gilbert
Henri Morisson, his son..........Mr. [illegible]
Gringoire, a [illegible]..........Mr. [illegible]
Floupin, an apothecary..........Mr. A. W. Young
Tabillard, a grocer..........Mr. J. C. Williamson
Monsieur Grandmaul, Commissary of Police..........Mr. W. J. Leonard
Monsieur Bontille, friend of the Baron..........Mr. J. Graham
Doctor Pivot..........Mr. T. Ward
Courtenaise, a villager..........Mr. [illegible]
Jean, a servant of the Baron..........Mr. W. H. Pope
Genevieve, sister to the Baroness..........Miss Madeline Henriques
Pauline, Baroness de Villegreux..........Mrs. Clara Jennings
Marotte..........Miss Mary Barrett
Maguelon..........Miss Fanny Green
Yvonne..........Miss [illegible]
Madame Bontille..........Mrs. [illegible]
Perrette..........Miss Day

Villagers, Washerwomen, &c.

ACT FIRST.

Exterior of the Baron's Chateau on the Hill, with the River flowing beneath.—The Village Laundry. Rural Gossip. The coming Fete. The Three Malcontents. Sugar and Sand. How to draw a tooth. Gringoire's discovery. The Oath—"Liberty or Death." The Parisian and Village Girl. The dream of a life time. Father and Son. The Mayor and his neighbor. Fishing under difficulties. Gringoire wants his place. A bite at last. Wife and sister. The recognition. Genevieve's love. The key. Which does he love? The missing hat. Found at last. The sensation header. A very Queer Fish.

ACT SECOND.

Drawing-room in the Baron's Chateau, opening on to Terrace, with view of Park.—The Mayor and his guests. The Commissary. The Murder at Oublies. The Husband. Does he suspect? The Baroness' diamonds. Floupin's lecture. The Baron's confession. The Mayor and the Apothecary. A modest request. Floupin's political principles. Caesar and Pompey. A blood-thirsty proposition. Physic and politics. A delicate subject. The tables turned. "I am Caesar!" Genevieve's studies. An unexpected visitor. Henri and Genevieve. Doubts and fears. There is yet time to make amends. The sisters. The alarm of thieves. The pursuit. Henri's resolve. The Capture. The Diamond Necklace.

ACT THIRD.

Blue-room in the Tower of the Chateau.—The Prisoner. The Mayor and the malefactor. A confession. An untimely visitor. Morisson's mishaps. Father and son. A prison or a duel. A father's fears. A Lapsus Linguae—"He is your son." An awkward arrival. Too late. The Commissary and the culprit. An important witness. The Baroness. The accusation. The father the accomplice of the son. "You must be saved at all risks." "Brought to bay."

ACT FOURTH.

Drawing-room and Boudoir in the Baron's Chateau.—Husband and wife. Henri and the Baron. The advocate and his appeal. The letters. The duel arranged. The first who sees the other, fires. A last request. Sunrise. Return from the fete. Genevieve's partners. A female diplomatist. Genevieve's lover. A hurried retreat. The sky begins to clear. The pistol shot. Pauline's terror. My husband. The letter. A father's despair. The clouds disperse. Light at last.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 4, first night of GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Rossini's grand opera,

WILLIAM TELL,
WILLIAM TELL, WILLIAM TELL,
WILLIAM TELL.

Presented with CORRECT AND EXCELLENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, and other appointments, expressly prepared to render the production unexceptionable, will embrace all the following really eminent talent in its cast:

ELVIRA NADDI as..........Mathilde
MARIE FREDERICI as..........Hedwig
(Kindly undertaken to present the opera with the greatest possible strength.)
Mme. JOHANNA ROTTER as..........Gemmy
JOSEPH HERMAN as..........[illegible]
FRANZ HIMMER as..........Arnold
WILHELM FORMES as..........William Tell
JOSEF CHANDON as..........Gessler
WILHELM GROSHEL as..........Ruedi
JEHIN ARMAND as..........Rudolph
ALPHONS URCHO as..........Melchthal
OTTO LEHMAN as..........Leutpold

These sustained by a GRAND CHORUS, assisted by the Helvetia, Frohsinn and Von Weber Societies, and a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE CHIEF INSTRUMENTALISTS OF THE CITY. The whole comprising an ensemble of THREE HUNDRED RECOGNIZED MUSICAL VIRTUOSOS.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending this production, in no respect less than its presentation at the Academy of Music last season, the prices of admission will remain at the regular dramatic rates, thus presenting Grand Opera at much less rates than at any considerable city in the habitable globe.

WEDNESDAY—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box Office of the Theatre, which is open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission to Parquet and Dress Circle, 75c.; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50c.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday)—Only night of FAUST. HERMANNS in his great role of Mephistopheles.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1867.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWENTY-FIFTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

THIS EVENING at 8—SATURDAY at 2.

"150TH SEANCE."

NEW PROGRAMME, consisting of illusions performed ENTIRELY WITHOUT APPARATUS, and, for the FIRST TIME, "PROTEUS," the most "mysterious wonder of modern times," eclipsing anything ever before presented to an audience. The "BASKET TRICK" and "FLOATING HEAD," in consequence of the immense enthusiasm, will be continued.

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

STEINWAY HALL. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

NIGHTS TO THE GREAT COMPOSERS. LAST FOUR WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mr. L. F. Harrison has much pleasure in announcing that WEDNESDAY next, Feb. 6, is set apart for A WALLACE NIGHT, when the works of this well-known composer will form the principal feature of the programme.

Mme. PAREPA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,

and increased orchestra will take part, making in all an array of unequaled talent, and affording to the admirers of the late William Vincent Wallace an opportunity of hearing many of his principal pieces to the best possible advantage.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

The above programme will be repeated on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

OFFICE "UNION HOME AND SCHOOL PRESENTATION FESTIVAL," No. 599 BROADWAY, February, 1867.

To correct a report extensively circulated "that I am connected with another existing enterprise," I beg leave to say to my friends that such is not the case. Should such a position be taken the announcement will be made over my own signature.

Very respectfully, GEO. W. THOMAS.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned "HORSE FAIR," And 150 other SUPERB WORKS OF ART, Formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

Dr. HEBBARD will lecture this evening on "Beauty of Form, Strength, Long Life, &c. Manikin taken all apart. How to strengthen muscles, bed-ridden people, "overdone" people, female delicacy, washing dishes with a mop, getting "finished," "help-meets," modern ideas of work, retired life, laziness, poverty, failure in life and how to succeed, &c.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

LECTURES.

RUTGER'S INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The fourth lecture in this course will be delivered THIS EVENING, by Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY. Subject: *The Table Lands of Western America and their Ancient Inhabitants.* Lecture to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. H. M. PIERCE, President.

MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at Metropolitan Rooms, No. [illegible] Hester-st., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be presented. By order of JOHN H. [illegible], Vice-President. JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Stated meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D., President. ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for trustees and committees of this Institute will be held in the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867. The polls will open at [illegible] and close at [illegible] P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President. [illegible], Rec. Sec.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the [illegible] ... profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and do it certainly [illegible] WITHOUT PAIN [illegible] testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Production of the MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by the popular author,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

especially for this establishment, and presented regardless of the IMMENSE EXPENSE attending its production.

The incidents of this remarkable piece, entitled the

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,

are founded [illegible] the period in the world's history when the Roman [illegible] CONSTANTINE and MAXENTIUS [illegible] to devote them to eternal misery [illegible] its disciples to the most [illegible] tortures, among which was their doom to be DEVOURED BY WILD BEASTS. This persecution continued until the miraculous CONVERSION OF CONSTANTINE by the amazing appearance in the heavens of a luminous

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gave the

DEATHBLOW TO PAGANISM.

To give greater effect to this SPLENDID SPECTACLE, NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSIC has been expressly written by the eminent composer, THOMAS BAKER, Esq.

GORGEOUS SCENERY, by the celebrated artists, Messrs. G. HEILGE, R. S. SMITH and C. ENGLIS.

SUPERB PROPERTIES, by Mr. E. H. CUTLER and assistants.

NEW AND CORRECT COSTUMES, by Mr. E. T. WALKER and assistants.

ORIGINAL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Mr. W. DEMILT.

GAS AND CALCIUM LIGHTS, by Mr. W. WILSON.

For HISTORICAL CORRECTNESS OF DETAIL, the most RELIABLE ANCIENT AUTHORITIES have been consulted.

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION will occur, in which the VAN AMBURGH LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of Lions, Leopards, Elephant, Camel, Zebra, Deer, Ostrich, &c., &c., will appear, together with over TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES, forming the most NOVEL, MAGNIFICENT and IMPOSING SPECTACLE ever exhibited on any stage.

A GRAND EGYPTIAN DANCE, BY MISS EMMA SCHELL, AND A NEW AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.

ACT 4.—THE FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE thronged with the Populace, assembled to witness the exciting incident of

A CHRISTIAN MARTYR THROWN TO THE WILD BEASTS.

The characters in this drama are JUDICIOUSLY DISTRIBUTED FOR DELINEATION amongst the members of the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, OVER 2,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST WEEK OF THE HORSE COMEDY, received at each representation with PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

First week of the spirited equestrian diversion, entitled BLIND MAN'S BUFF, by Mlle. Jennette Ellsler, Mlle. Soyer, Miss Emma Stickney, Miss Roberts and Mr. N. Austin.

First week of the WONDERFUL PONY, "PUNCH," a diminutive creature of extraordinary sagacity, which has been trained to execute the most marvelous feats ever accomplished by a quadruped.

STARTLING ACTS IN THE RING, introducing the greatest of lady riders, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, and all the principal artists of the LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS ever brought together on this continent. Each entertainment to conclude with the successful side-splitting horse comedy, entitled the JOCKEY CLUB RACES. JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Principal characters by highly educated horses.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager.
J. C. DUSENBERRY..........Agent.

CONTINUED SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

GEO. CHRISTY continues to delight his many admirers.

First appearance of Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT, Comedian.

Second week of the greatest living Comedian, Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.

GRIFFIN and CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS.

MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,

To be given by the teachers and pupils of the Musical Conservatory, No. 839 Broadway, to Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9. Tickets $1. To commence at 8 o'clock P. M. On this occasion the following artists will appear:

Mme. GAZZANIGA, Soprano.
Signor MILLERI, Basso.
Messrs. J. M. PATTISON and S. BOCKELMAN, Pianists.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncellist.
BERNARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PRIVATE collection of S. P. AVERY, of Paintings by American Artists, will close on MONDAY at 4 P. M., at the gallery of LEEDS & MINER, No. 817 Broadway. Sale to begin at 7½ P. M.

A CARD—THE BURNING OF TRENOR'S PALACE HALL.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes, soirees and balls will for the present be held at his other large and splendid rooms, Lyric Hall, corner of Broadway and 6th-st. A soiree on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th inst.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York, and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,

DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & HANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75 or less, to $1,000 each.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of music, harp, piano and singing. Apply at Stodart & Morris' Piano Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, and at residence, No. [illegible].

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS TO let, and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] East [illegible]-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER, to work in warerooms. Address ARION, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART.
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer..........H. J. JACKSON.

ON EVERY EVENING will be presented Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK, being the third of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS! in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice..........W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia..........James Dunn
Antonio, the merchant of Venice..........M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend..........J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Salanio, Salarino, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio..........Barton Hill, W. Nelson [illegible], Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica..........[illegible] Oliver
Shylock, a Jew..........Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend..........[illegible]
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown..........W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot..........[illegible]
Salerio, a messenger..........Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio..........[illegible]
Balthazar, servant to Portia..........[illegible]
Portia, a rich heiress..........Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman..........[illegible]
Jessica, daughter to Shylock..........[illegible]

The scenery embraces—

1. The Rialto, Venice, by..........C. W. Witham
2. A Venetian Street..........C. W. Witham
3. Church of San Giovanni, by..........C. W. Witham
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by..........C. W. Witham
5. A Hall of Portius' House, by..........J. Hilliard
6. A Garden in Genoa..........J. Hilliard
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by..........C. W. Witham

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANNON and assistants.

The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUBLE and KEOGH.

The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., when seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Inauguration of a brief season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA. ROSSINI'S GRAND OPERA. WILLIAM TELL. WILLIAM TELL.

Presented with most superb mountings and appointments and the following unexceptionable cast: Mlle. ELVIRA NADDI as MATHILDE; MARIE FREDERICI as HEDWIG; Mme. ROTTER as GEMMY; JOSEPH HERMANNS as WALTER JUNT; FRANZ HIMMER as ARNOLD; WILHELM FORMES as WM. TELL; JOSEPH CHANDON as GESSLER; WILLIAM GROSCHEL as RONOI; JOHN ARMAND as RUDOLPH; ALPHANS URCHES as MELCHTHAL; Mr. OTTO LEHMAN as LEUTHOLD.

A GRAND CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA of the very first standard will form important features of this great production, which in every respect will compare favorably with any previous representation upon either continent.

Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office of the theatre, which is open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

Notwithstanding the great expense attending this enterprise the prices will remain at the REGULAR DRAMATIC RATES.

Admission to Dress Circle and Parquet 75 cents; Balcony Chairs $1; Orchestra Chairs $1 50; Family Circle 50 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

SECOND WEEK of the highly successful Spectacular, Romantic Drama of a

BIRD OF PARADISE,
With its BEAUTIFUL MUSIC!
DELIGHTFUL DANCING!!
CHARMING SCENERY!!!
WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATIONS!!!!
AND SPLENDID CAST!!!!!!

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock, BIRD OF PARADISE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE THREE RED MEN.
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as OTTO.
THE YOUNG REEFER.
Miss FANNY HERRING as JULIAN.
THE BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.

THE ONLY LEON, CINDER-LEON, Rival Darkeys.
Mlle. Kellifanti, MADAGASCAR, Odds and Ends.
Mlle. Seymourgali, BALLET TROUPE, Naughty Girls.
Mlle. Allenalini, DEMON DANCE, The Twins.
Mlle. Prie-maye NINE THIRTY, Prima Donna.
Mlle. Obeestyleni. The Only Leon.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.

The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—COMEDIE.

TUESDAY, February 5, CE QUE FEMME VEUT, comedie, JOBIN ET NANNETTE, vaudeville.

SATURDAY next, LE PACTE DE FAMINE, great historical drama.

Ticket office No. 678 Broadway, at Dardonville's.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away; write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. Positive relief or money refunded.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM. Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally. It will cure you.

THE CELEBRATED DR. A. ROSENBERG, for certain diseases, both sexes. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, [illegible] nervous debility, [illegible].

GEORGIA.

The Complicity of the Negro Bradley in the Riots on the Coast—His Antecedents and Purposes—The Impeachment Question—Southern Hopes and Fears—Sentiment on the Constitutional Amendment—The Cotton Tax—Great Distress Among the People—Money, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 28, 1867.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that a negro from Massachusetts named BRADLEY has been the cause of all the troubles among the freedmen on the Cheves plantations, near Savannah, and to quell which it was found necessary to employ a considerable force of United States troops. This BRADLEY is the same who a little more than a year ago was tried by a military commission, by order of Gen. BRANNAN, for exciting insurrection, and was condemned to a year's imprisonment in Fort Pulaski, but was subsequently released. He desires to be admitted to the bar of this State, but as yet has not been able to obtain the certificate of a Judge of competent jurisdiction to enable him to write Attorney and Counselor-at-law after his name. From all I can learn about him and his operations, he seems to be impressed with the idea that his light will never shine with its full effulgence until he can become the leading spirit of a negro insurrection, and that to bring about this result it is his duty to persuade the freedmen who have squatted upon estates along the Georgia and South Carolina coast, that the fertile lands which they have made a wilderness are theirs in fee-simple; that any attempt to dispossess them and restore the property to the owners is the treasonable act of the President, and that if they resist the outrage by force and arms, Mr. SUMNER and Mr. STEVENS will "see them righted." Happily BRADLEY's machinations have been frustrated for the present by the energetic action of the Commissioners for Georgia and South Carolina, and the seasonable intervention of United States troops, who could not be induced to listen to BRADLEY's eloquence. The bellicose freedmen have yielded, and are now, it is reported, making contracts to cultivate the lands for hire, to which BRADLEY convinced them they had a sort of right of discovery.

There is a good deal of speculative discussion as to whether the President will or will not be impeached. Most people seem to think that the impeachment is like the hideous faces painted on the shields of the Chinese warriors, which are intended to scare their antagonists, and that when it is found that Mr. ASHLEY has failed to scare the President, "the articles" will be put to sleep in the Judiciary Committee room until B. F. BUTLER, perhaps, may undertake to arouse them. To impeach and depose a President because he is an obstacle in the execution of a party programme—for that is the avowed purpose of the leading advocates of the measure—is an extravagance of radicalism, of which it is not supposed, at this distance from the scene of action, Mr. STEVENS and the more sagacious of his followers are at all likely to be guilty. It would inevitably cause an upheaving of the waters, which even those storm-kings would find it difficult to weather, even if they have the hardihood to face such a tempest. Then, again, it is asked if the impeachment goes on, will Mr. JOHNSON submit to deposition before conviction and sentence, or will he resist the invasion of his Executive privileges and powers. "What will the army do in such a contest—what side will Gen. GRANT take—will the people stand a resolution which will inevitably produce commercial and financial disturbance of the most serious nature, and add immeasurably to the weight of the national burthens," are among the queries of those who discuss this question.

Notwithstanding the continual and well-sustained fire of reconstruction projects to which these people are exposed, and which they in their ignorance think might better be called anything else than *reconstruction* projects, they seem to continue to hope that the Radical ammunition will be soon exhausted, and that the fusilade will cease. The abandonment by Mr. STEVENS of his Territorial bill as indicated, perhaps too vaguely, by the telegrams, is regarded as a relief, or rather as a respite; but the sager and less sanguine consider that it is only *reculer pour mieux sauter* when the Fortieth Congress, with Radicalism reinforced, commences operations. The conservative portions of the Press, especially the Daily Press of this city (which has suddenly jumped into vigorous existence), condemns the do-nothing, say-nothing and stand-aloof policy for the South, and advocates the use of active efforts to remove misapprehensions, cultivate a better understanding, and promote conciliation and confidence between the North and South. But even these organs of public opinion oppose the Constitutional Amendment as determinedly as the Charleston *Mercury* or the Richmond *Examiner*. It would be to mislead the Northern people to state that the opposition to the Amendment is one whit less positive than it was when it was first submitted. The opposition and the ground of opposition are unchanged, and, as far as I can judge, unchangeable, no matter what happens. It is a very great act of injustice to attribute this opposition to an unwillingness to consent to a constitutional prohibition of the payment of the Confederate debt, and that the objection to the third section is only a screen to cover the real ground of refusal. This is not true, notoriously not true. There are not a hundred men or women in the whole South who entertain the shadow of a hope that the Confederate debt will ever be paid, or who would not dispose of the evidences of that debt upon almost any terms. They have no more hope of it than they have of being compensated for their slaves. Both losses are regarded as equally hopeless, equally final, and not even the most Wilkinsish Macawber believes that anything of value will ever "turn up" from either. No, the opposition is to the third section, and whatever the consequences may be let the facts be known and fairly judged. Threats of punishment, territorializing projects, universal negro suffrage enactments, held *in terrorem* in case of continued contumacy, do not make this opposition to yield in the least, but, on the contrary, concentrate and intensify it, and for the reason that if it be dishonorable, as the people think it is, to stigmatize their most prominent and most trusted men to purchase immunity for themselves, when invited to do so as members of independent Commonwealths, it would be infinitely more dishonorable to do so under the influence of threats, or through fear of punishment. Be assured that this is the true state of the case. The opposition has nothing to do with the Confederate bonds. If the debt were guaranteed by Congress to-morrow it would not alter the public opinion; nor has it any connection with Democratic-party alliances, Copperheadism, or the influence of President JOHNSON. Were all the Democrats and all the Copperheads and the President to unite in a prayer to ratify the third section of the Amendment it would be declined just as firmly, just as respectfully as it is now. Whether this is wise or foolish, criminal or innocent, enlightened or ignorant, it is true, I know it to be so, and it is better for both North and South that the truth be made known. Look at the case of Alabama before and after Gov. PATTON's message. His invitation to reconsider the Legislative action only made the opposition express itself more positively. And so it is in every State. Now this may be called rebellion and be punished as such; but the people do not intend it so. They are willing to make concessions; they are prepared to submit to losses of power and sacrifices of opinion and conviction, and will not be laggard on the path of conciliation when they are invited to enter upon that way. But they say they cannot and will never voluntarily agree that those whom they placed in prominent positions as their representative men shall be declared infamous, while they, not a bit less guilty, are relieved from all punishment by the sacrifice of their leaders. I can assure you positively that this is a true statement of the condition of public sentiment in reference to the Amendment. I have made close observations during the past three months, and have found that the people feel exactly as I describe, without distinction of class or position, or previous political opinion. And I will reiterate the statement I made once or twice before, that the class who could be most easily brought to agree to the third section are those against whom it is specially directed.

A good deal of disappointment is felt and expressed at that portion of Commissioner WELLS' report on the revenue in which he recommends the retention of the three cent a pound tax on cotton. It was hoped that the arguments of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the appeals of the planters would produce a different result, and that the only means of recuperating the prosperity of these Cotton States would have been relieved from this exceptional and extraordinary burden.

Nobody who does not live here and see the people in their daily life can form any adequate idea of the poverty which exists—of the thousands of people who are in absolute want of daily bread. In addition to the gigantic losses and grievous calamities which the war entailed upon the people, the destruction of the labor system, the total annihilation of the only money they possessed, the waste and exhaustion of every species of property, it must be remembered that through large portions of the country the earnest efforts of the people to gain subsistence by agriculture failed entirely, and at this moment there are thousands of men, women and children who have no food or clothes except what individual beneficence and the feeble charity of an impoverished State can supply. Are not the sorrows and sufferings of this famishing population some atonement for whatever of guilt may be theirs, and may they not ask that their burdens be not increased until returning prosperity has given them a power to endure the load? Money is unattainable by any one at less than from 3 to 4 per cent. a month on deposit of State stocks, upon which a margin of 20 per cent. is required. By the *ignobile vulgus*, who have no State stocks, and nothing but their household effects, five, six, and seven per cent. a month is required and obtained. The factors have ceased to advance even on crops, and reply "no money" to all demands. Provisions are ascending again to war prices, and famine stares many a poor family full in the face, which four years ago enjoyed every comfort and luxury which wealth could purchase.

QUONDAM.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Situation—Governor's Message—The Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25, 1867.

We are all so busy stopping the leaks in our foundered vessel that we take no part in the quarrels among our superiors of the quarterdeck. But suppose any one had predicted two years since that the President of the United States would be brought to trial before the President of the Confederate States, so called! This is one means, doubtless, to hasten the trial of Mr. DAVIS. We look on these conflicts of party without the desire to participate. We know it is a fight for patronage, and a contest whether the South shall fall into the hands of one or the other. Have we no choice of masters, you would ask? None; absolutely none. We would gladly obey the laws passed by a constitutional majority, and expounded by a constitutional court; but if the Government is to become the mere exposition of a majority composed in good part of those who do not speak the English language, and persons just liberated from bondage, there would seem no guarantee that a proposal which would win the highest popular honor if adopted, would not constitute treason if rejected. There cannot, therefore, be expected much enthusiasm in the South in regard to the party conflicts in Congress. Indeed, the South during these contests is somewhat in a fix illustrated by the following incident. In the old flush times a passenger on a river boat accosted a little negro boy with an inquiry usual at that day:

"Who do you belong to?"

"Don't know, Sir," answered the boy.

"Why don't you know?"

"When I come aboard I b'longs to Mass Sam White, but he went me last night on two little par and de clerk of dis boat win me. Den Col. Smiff he beat de clerk on a bluff, an' he had me last, so I can't tell, Sir, who I b'longs to till de game close."

The South is in the same situation.

Does it not strike you as singular that a people in possession of all to which men or nations aspire should peril the existence of their Government to secure the power of any party? And the *Herald* is for impeachment! Is not that *Herald*, the Mephistopheles of the North, ever leading its people to do that to which their passions prompt them? If despotism had ever the wisdom to accomplish its own purposes it would employ exactly such emissaries to overthrow the representative system. True, since it has been discovered that the despotism of one majority has as much divine right as that of a hereditary dynasty, there is likely to be less anxiety to overthrow a form of government which can oppress a minority with as much effect as any hierarchy or autocracy of them all.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. WELLS is a more succinct and perspicuous document than usually emanates from the Executive of a State. This is due, in part, to the fact that the Federal questions having been disposed of without argument, there remains very little to be said in a Southern message. Of the reconstruction question His Excellency says:

> "In view of the diverse opinions well known to exist between the members of the General Assembly and myself on all matters connected with the reconstruction of the State, I shall not take up your time by entering into an extended discussion of the features of the proposed Amendment. I believe your minds to be made up how you shall vote on it, and nothing that I could say would have any weight with you for or against."

He adds that he not only accepts the Amendment as necessary and proper, but considers "it to be within the province and to be the duty of Congress to require of these States, as additional guarantees that they shall, by constitutional enactments, recognize and establish equal political rights in the privilege of the ballot to all men."

Regarding the action of the Legislature of Louisiana as of little import, he recommends the "honest and well-meaning mass of the people"—as contradistinguished from their representatives—"to make up their minds to submit, and act accordingly."

Of the riots, the Governor speaks as an "unprovoked massacre of loyal citizens, headed by the police, and assisted by a mob, to gratify their hatred of every man who remained true to the Government during the rebellion, or abandoned its cause."

Passing from politics to finance, he throws the blame of State discredit upon the position of the Legislature, as it must meet the alternative of increased taxation or stop payment of State obligations. The levees complicate themselves with this question of finance. Their incomplete condition is referred to the delay of the Legislature in approving the bonds, and to an obscure limitation of the act, understood to require a sale at par to legalize the act. Gov. WELLS, however, hopes for Federal aid; and indeed it would seem as wise to appropriate public money to restore a production of such consequence to the whole nation, as to have appropriated land under the Swamp Act for the reclamation and protection of the public domain. It is greatly to be regretted that this measure of salvation to the sugar interest has thus so complicated itself with the political questions as to be reserved as a condition of reconstruction. It should be remembered that Gov. WELLS and all the loyalists, white and black, are suffering from the same deprivations.

There are few other topics of outside interest. Without assuming to pronounce upon the merits of the controversy between His Excellency and the Legislature, it is a sad thing to find the domestic authorities of the State indulging in criminations, or bandying charges of responsibility, when so many people are suffering from want and disappointment. Of these calamities His Excellency takes no account whatever. They will, perhaps, be all cured by a proper regulation of the right to vote and hold office.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body meets on Monday next. This is a legislative Lent, as far as Federal office is concerned. There being no offices to fill, we may therefore anticipate an exclusive devotion to the national welfare of the State. If the South derives no other advantage from being taught the mutability of political fortune, she will at least learn to discard the men and ideas to whom her troubles have been chiefly due. Understand me. I do not mean that those who represented the rights of the South misled her in the maintenance of these rights; but the whole system which they impressed at once upon Federal and State policy was so narrow and so obstructive as to cramp development and leave the South far in the rear of the North, and, of course, physically unable to cope with it in peace or war. This school is omnipotent—and, it may be added, scarcely less intolerant of dissent. The Radicals are now not only powerless but in despair. Having in many instances, like the war-horse of Scripture, "snuffed the battle from *afar*"—not afar of them from Europe—they naturally thought the restoration of the South meant simply a restoration to office, hence they repaired in great numbers to Washington, to New-York, to Chicago, in order that an alliance might be patched up with these Northern States Rights men, who boast that they would recapture the fugitive States and thrust them into the Radical dungeon. Well, these Southern advisers approach the bedside of your sick man and tell him that they feel it a duty to prepare him for dissolution. One or two, perhaps, suggest the bolus of "educated suffrage," but they all give the South over to wringing of hands. But the sick man has enormous vitality, and having got rid of these doctors—who, indeed, have always been the chief part of his disease—calls in other advisers. These will appear in the Southern Legislatures. They are generally sensible men, who have fought through the war, and never darkened the door or drew the pay of a Department, civil or military; but they have learned that the strength of a people depends not on the number of offices held, or of salaries paid out, but upon the employment of the whole people, the education of the whole people, the mixture of industries, the development of internal and foreign commerce by railroads and steamships—in one word, upon Progress. Many of these men had been taken prisoners during the war, and were thus enabled to compare the power of a people who have adopted this system of progress, with that of the school which had done all in its power to repress development. The Southern school, which relied upon platforms, resolutions and party combinations to protect the rights of the South, has abdicated. The new school, which relies on moral and material progress, on wealth, numbers, commercial enterprise and mechanical skill to maintain the social or political independence of the State, succeeds to the vacant throne and sceptre. From its action results of the most encouraging character may be expected. The South will be desectionalized. It will possess no peculiar institution, except its standard of courage in man and virtue in woman. It will file into the present procession of progress, and will be alone recognized by the firmness of its tread and the unbending dignity of its demeanor. There are men in the Louisiana Legislature that comprehend the era and its exigencies. They are looked to to relieve the State from woes of oppression and the quarrels of conflicting politicians.

THE FREEZE.

The interruption to our commerce occasioned by the ice gorges above, is affecting the prices of produce here, and a material advance has taken place in some articles. There is a probability of a through schedule of rates from this city to St. Louis, which will tend to regulate such interruptions in future.

W. M. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Duties of Physicians.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached before the Medical Students' Christian Union, in Plymouth Church, last evening. The house, as usual, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. BEECHER selected as the basis of his discourse the following text:

> "And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people."

In his commissions to his disciples at various times, Jesus sent them forth not only to preach, but invested them with power, which he charged them to use, to heal sickness. Although nothing was said of the duties in regard to moral preaching, the healing part was always preserved in Christ's directions to his disciples. This was so when he sent out the twelve, and subsequently when he sent out the seventy. Nor did he direct without exhibiting a wholesome example, for in the record of his transactions we were informed that "His fame went throughout all Syria: and they brought unto Him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were lunatic, and those that had the palsy; and he healed them. And there followed Him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judea, and from beyond Jordan." Was there ever such another medical practice as this? Mr. BEECHER read the various passages in the four Gospels relating particularly to Christ's healing power and practice, to show how He had in his own ministry blended the office of the physician with that of the preacher and teacher. He rejected no case; He assuaged the issue of blood, made the blind to see, restored the demoniac to reason, cleansed the lepers, healed people let down to him through the roof, gave muscular power to the withered hand, and even raised the dead to life. No other profession, aside from that of the public teacher of everlasting truth, was so fully recognized as a preëminently Christian one as that of the physician. The speaker then pointed out at length the numerous and various opportunities the physician had of doing good, in moral as well as in physical matters. Especially was the Christian physician invested with extensive influence, and he should never fail to use it in the interest of the public welfare by teaching great practical natural truths in the families where his counsel was regarded as binding. There was a great lack of education of self among the people of this generation; they were taught almost everything about everything else except what related to themselves. The last Summer had demonstrated what power was possessed by the medical men of New-York and Brooklyn, and the lessons of that period should continue to be taught from the pulpit as containing truths that were sacred to the welfare of the community and valuable as a means of reducing the strongholds of sin in the passions and vices of men.

Sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Delivered Before the Young Men's Christian Association of this City.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., preached a sermon last evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street.

> Text: Jesus said unto him, Let the dead bury the dead, but go thou and preach the kingdom of God!—St. Luke ix., 60.

The dead father and the living Gospel. Is there here a collision of duties? What shall this reluctant young man do? He is almost persuaded to follow Jesus, but he is drawn homeward by a sense of obligation to the dead, and so he prays, "Suffer me first to go and bury my father." Is it not a rational request? Yet the glory of Jesus is paramount. Everything must yield to this. Faith cannot parley one moment. Procrastination is sin. And when the youth hesitates and then puts first in order the mere ceremonies of respect to perishing dust, he shows how little he yet knows of Him who invites him, and the work to which he is called. He is yet in unbelief, for did he truly appreciate the person of Jesus and the importance to dying souls that he should be preached, surely nothing would be a hindrance. It is only because, like him, you are so little dazzled with the preciousness of your Saviour, and so little comprehend the privilege of proclaiming His Gospel, that you sympathize at all in this youth's perplexity. It was not thus with Elisha and David and Matthew and Peter and Paul, who forsook all to follow Christ; who counted all things but loss that they might win Him. Not so argued the early Christians, who gladly suffered death, the spoiling of all their goods; who, without reluctance, sacrificed not only their home comforts but their very occupations, in which they had been skilled; yea, and their freedom itself that they might name Christ where he had not before been known. Just now, from the islands of the East the same testimony of [illegible] is sounded through the world. Those faithful Coreans, though but dimly apprehending their Lord, kneel at the scimeter, and undauntingly meet the roaring flame and decimating famine, rather than forsake the religion of Him who bought them. Yet, how are we chafing over trifles, explaining away the necessity of self-denial, striving to escape the inevitable Christian law of suffering. It cannot be done. The dead father is nothing to the living Gospel. Grant that it is a trial—that it offends natural emotion—that it offends a sense of ordinary propriety. Yet Jesus says, "Let the dead bury their dead." And His word should be enough. The speaker then presented at considerable length the relative duties taught in the text, by the contemplation of which is presented the Christian faith, and the calling which engages Christian obedience. And just as we value and enjoy the one, he said, will we readily fulfill the other. There is but one calling, he continued, for every Christian. To it a faithful obedience right gladly turns. Not only an apostle, but every child of God, should hear the sound ringing in his conscience, "Woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel." It is vain to talk to those who are dead while they live about the ministry of reconciliation—the theme is uncongenial to such. But to you who have tasted how gracious the Lord is, to whom, indeed, He is precious, I surely may bring the command of Jesus with some hope of success. Jesus says, "Let the dead bury their dead; but go thou and preach the Kingdom of God." And I beseech you to present your bodies a living sacrifice for this service. If you are Christians live for and talk about Christ. This calling of the Christian should subordinate all other interests. No earthly concern could be more necessary or dutiful than to bury a father, and yet this young man is refused his request. If the character of your business conflicts with this heavenly vocation, then "let the dead bury their dead." But one choice is consistent with Christ's command. A man cannot be a dealer in intoxicating liquors any more than he can be a gamester, and at the same time preach the Kingdom of God. I know the necessity of earnest attention to lawful secular business, but I am sure I know the authority of Christ, when I say this can never clothe unfaithfulness in the fulfilment of the Christian's highest calling. Where there is a will there is a way! If we really love Jesus we shall not count anything too great a sacrifice in order that we may be enabled to preach the Gospel. This Young Men's Christian Association and similar organizations in many of our churches furnish noble fields for usefulness. There need be no uncertainty as to plans of labor. If you have the mind to work, God will soon open the door. Never in the history of the Church has there been a more glorious time to live and preach. Why will you not come? You are not too young, for Timothy was younger than you all. You are not too old, for Matthew and Luke and Paul began when more than mature. You cannot be slower of speech than Moses. You surely are not more tempted than Peter. Then why not consecrate yourselves freely, just as you are, to this special, exclusive work? It has its own joys, with which a stranger cannot intermeddle. And it has promise of a plaudit which may well stimulate all your energy. I call to you from a limited experience of this precious privilege. "Go preach the Kingdom of God." Commit yourselves carefully and in the fear of God to a life-long effort for the salvation of perishing souls.

New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission.

A sermon was preached in Zion Church last evening, for this Society, by Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church.

Taking for his text the words, "And many women were there which followed Jesus from Galilee, ministering to Him"—Matt. xxvii, 55, the preacher dwelt upon those women who ministered to our Lord as the first in a succession of lay ministers.

The scarcity of those who feel called to enter the ranks of the clergy in this day, when the need of laborers in fields white for the harvest is so pressing, may be regarded as God's special call to the laity to enter more largely and more vigorously upon the work of Christianizing the world. Especially are they called to a ministry among the poor.

The poor should be regarded as our best benefactors, since it is by ministering to them that the best feelings of our nature are drawn out. Without opportunities given us for such a ministry these feelings are covered by a coat of selfishness.

A fervent appeal to all men and women present to work for Christ, with a few words showing the vast field offered by the City Mission for such work, closed a most interesting and powerful discourse.

During the past month one hundred and ninety-one religious services have been held by the missionaries of this Society.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Sunday Law Generally Observed—A Quiet State of Affairs.

As Saturday night closed in, dark and drear, the hour of midnight was anticipated by the liquor-dealers by closing their respective places of business. Where refreshments of the more solid sort were kept on hand the bar-keepers busied themselves in barricading the liquor bars, and they were in a few minutes transformed into waiters or oyster-openers. As usual with the Police they scoured their respective precincts, after the hour of 12 had struck, in the endeavor to detect any flagrant or surreptitious evasion of the law; their efforts were almost barren of results. As each succeeding Sabbath passes by, the obedience to the provisions of the act becomes more general and the attending benefits appear clearer and more manifest.

IN THE POLICE COURTS

the following persons were arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday morning, on charges of having violated the provisions of the Sunday Liquor Law: Patrick Cuff, No. 54 Mulberry-street; Charles Wilson, No. 449 Pearl-street; Paul Christianson, No. 157 Chatham-street; Martin Puenbager, No. 3 Worth-street; John Connolly, No. 46 Catharine street, and Diedrich Knabe, No. 3 Water-street. They were held to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, PHILIP MARGAN, No. 200 West Thirty-seventh-street, and JAMES CAHILL, of No. 89 Bleecker-street, were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, who held them for trial, for violation of the Excise Law.

At the Essex Market Police Court, JOHN WELSH, a liquor-dealer doing business at Nos. 210 and 212 Division-street, was arraigned for keeping his saloon open after midnight. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $100, to answer at Special Sessions.

CATHARINE KELLY, corner Fourth-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street, was arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Court, charged with violation of the Excise Law. She was admitted to bail to answer the charge.

THE ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY.

The following table shows the aggregate number of arrests made in this City yesterday for violations of the Excise Law, and for intoxication and disorderly conduct. The number of violations yesterday was 19 less than on the previous Sabbath. There was an increase of 10 arrests for intoxication yesterday over last week:

Precinct.	Violations.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.	Precincts.	Violations.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.
1	0	0	16	0	0
2	0	0	17	2	0
3	1	1	18	0	1
4	9	0	19	2	1
5	4	0	20	0	0
6	6	1	21	0	0
7	5	0	22	1	0
8	0	1	23	0	2
9	0	0	27	0	30
10	4	2	28	2	1
11	0	4	29	1	0
12	0	1	30	0	0
13	5	5	31	0	0
14	6	2	32	0	0
15	0	0		—	—
Total				48	52

The arrests made by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police were persons crossing over from Hoboken intoxicated, and were taken in custody at the Barclay-street ferry-house.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The law was strictly observed throughout the city yesterday. Not a saloon where liquor is sold during the week was reported by the Police. The following arrests were made the night previous, however: MARY BEESON, HENRY VAN STATEN, SUSAN MCCANN and PATRICK MURPHY—the first two for selling beer without a license, and the others for selling liquors. The accused were fined $30 each. Some enterprising bootblacks, having supplied themselves with flasks of bourbon the night previous, did quite a paying business by blacking boots for 25 cents and giving a drink of whisky besides.

There was only one arrest for violation of the Excise Law in the Eastern District yesterday and one case of intoxication. WILLIAM WALTERS, a saloon-keeper at No. 69 South Seventh-street, was arrested by an officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct at an early hour in the morning for entertaining a couple of his friends in his saloon, the door being open.

THE DAY IN JERSEY.

There was an unusual number of visitors to Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday, considering the filthy condition of the streets and the season of year. These visitors were generally in quest of public houses, which they had not the least difficulty in finding in sufficient numbers, ready and willing to supply all demands. There were no arrests during the day, and, so far as known, no flagrant breaches of the peace.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE BASE-BALL FRATERNITY.—A tasteful and well-executed work of art has lately been finished by Mr. A. J. GARVEY, of this City, designed as a coat-of-arms for the Base-ball Clubs of the United States. It is an *alto-relievo* in plaster of Paris, five feet six inches in height, and presents two figures in full playing costume upon the right and left, respectively holding a ball and bat, an American eagle in the centre, and the whole interspersed with the emblems of the fraternity. Mr. GARVEY is an enthusiastic lover of out-door sports, and as a member of the Mutual Base-ball Club has contributed greatly to the advancement of the national game. As a work of art, this evidence of his skill will take high rank. It was made at an expense of $1,000, and it is designed to furnish copies to clubs desiring them at an expense of $35. Among the decorations at Irving Hall on the occasion of the annual reunion of the Mutual Base-ball Club, last Monday, this novel design attracted considerable attention.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the hat and gentlemen's furnishing store No. 643 Broadway, occupied by S. D. MARLOW. The firemen succeeded in restricting the progress of the flames to the first floor. MARLOW's loss is $17,000, on which there is an insurance of $9,000 in the Home Insurance Company. BENJAMIN SHAW's boot and shoe store was damaged to the extent of $500; no insurance. JOHN GILBEY, cigars, No. 645 Broadway, sustained a loss of $500; fully insured. JOHN W. SHOWLER's restaurant, in the basement, was damaged by water to the extent of $1,000; insured. SIBLEY & STOOP's sewing machine wareroom, on second floor, was damaged to the extent of $500. Building, owned by Mr. SUFFERN, is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured.

GAS EXPLOSION.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the denizens of the Nineteenth Ward were startled by the sound of a terrific explosion. It was soon ascertained to be one of the large mains in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, owned by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company. The vast accumulation of vapor in the main disrupted in its explosion a large portion of the street pavement, and a shower of stones was thrown in every direction. This caused considerable damage to glass in the neighborhood, while the offensive odor of the escaping gas became insupportable. The Gas Company were promptly informed of the occurrence, and the damage was repaired during the day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—Subscriptions to the Southern Relief Commission were received up to the 2d February, 1867: A. T. Stewart & Co., $5,000; Brown Brothers & Co., $5,000; John A. Brown, Philadelphia, $500; Peter Cooper, $500; A. J. Livingston, $250; George C. Ward, $100; Wm. Redmond, $100; C. H. Shipman, $100; W. R. Morgan, $100; G. R., $100; Jos. S. Fay, Boston, $100; White, Sheffield & Co., $100; N. H. Bull, $100; R. B. Minturn, $100; Edward Simpson, $50; Wm. Martin, $25; Douglas Robinson, $25; J. R., $20; Wm. Richards, $20; J. J. Goodon, $15; D., $15; S. E. B., $10; Stamford Committee, $10; J. S. Stout, $5; Cash, $5. Total, $12,330.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JOHN HAYS, a native of Ireland, was found dead in his bed yesterday afternoon, at his residence, corner of Twentieth-street and Avenue A.... SUSAN CAMPBELL, a domestic, while on a visit to Mrs. MALDEN, at No. 533 First-avenue, yesterday afternoon, dropped dead soon after entering the house. Cause presumed to be disease of the heart. The coroner was notified in both cases to hold an inquest.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; J. Hitz, Consul-General of Switzerland, is at the Astor House; Gen. Stager, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. A. Carver, Little Falls, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; L. J. Jennings, correspondent of the London *Times*, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

LECTURE BY PROF. NEWBERRY.—The fourth lecture in the course before Rutgers Institute will be given this evening by Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY. Subject—"The Table Lands of Western America and their Ancient Inhabitants."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BREVITIES.—Some burglars entered the cellar of PATRICK CREREND's residence, No. 130 Prospect-street, on Saturday night, and cutting off the water and waste pipes, carried them away.... BRIDGET MULVEY was taken into custody on Saturday night, on the charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $9 from THOMAS KENNY, of No. 228 Hudson-avenue. A portion of the money was found on the person of accused. She was held for a hearing.... Montague Hall, opposite the City Hall, for many years occupied as a public house, is to be remodeled in May next, and converted into stores and offices.... The number of street lamps not lighted in the Eighth Ward on Saturday night was 146.... A fire occurred in an unfinished building on Fourth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, on Sunday morning, caused by the slacking of lime. The damage was slight.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on Saturday night, arrested five young men who belong to a "social club" in Graham-avenue, on charges of assault and highway robbery preferred by CONRAD PETERSON, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and North Second-street, E. D. The prisoners are charged with following PETERSON and a friend of his named TAGGART from the Manor House to Meeker-avenue, where they assaulted and robbed him of $90 in money. The offence is alleged to have been committed on Friday afternoon last. The following are the names and ages of the prisoners: HUGH MCGLYNN, 17; MICHAEL BRAY, 23; HENRY EVANS, 20; MICHAEL KELLY, 20; THOMAS KENNEDY, 20. Justice WALTER will attend to them to-day.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The wills of the following named deceased persons were admitted to probate by Surrogate VEEDER during the past week: Benj. M. Dill, Samuel Crook, Patrick Manning, Abraham N. Brevoort, Arnot Spence, Elizabeth Murray, Caroline Moore, Henry Becker and Jane Thompson, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following: Bridget Collins, of Jersey City, N. J.; George Jarvis, John Boyle, John Fanning, James Reilly, Abraham T. Riker, Henry Q. Andrews and George T. Neale, of Brooklyn.

ROW IN A SALOON.—A disturbance occurred in a saloon at the corner of Court and Warren streets, on Saturday night, between a party who had called for oysters and refused to pay for them. They threatened to whip all the others present, when HENRY SMITH, employed in the establishment, seized a knife and stabbed JAMES IRVIN, residing at No. 5 Flatbush-avenue, in the back, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. SMITH escaped arrest by running out of the rear door. IRVIN was taken home by his friends.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Market dull. The opening of navigation is regarded certain, and seems to have a depressive influence on the market. COTTON dull and prices lower; sales 360 bales Middling at 30c.; receipts for the week, 2,502 bales, and from Sept. 1, 71,850 bales, against 111,252 bales for the corresponding time last season. FLOUR dull but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Spring, $2 35@$2 37, and Winter, $2 85. CORN nominally unchanged; Ear, 54c.@56c.; Shelled, 61c.@62c. WHISKY in fair demand at $2 25, in bond. HOGS nominal at $7 40@$7 50; weather not fit for slaughtering, and but few hogs are in. MESS PORK held more firmly at the close at $20 50@$21; but there was no demand. Nothing transpiring in Bulk Meats, Bacon or Lard; prices nominally unchanged. LARD held firmly at 12½c.@12½c. BUTTER, 27c.@29c. CHEESE firm at 15½c.@16c. GROCERIES firm; Sugar, 12c.@14c.; Coffee, 23c.@26½c. Gold, 135½. Exchange steady. No change in Money market.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR firmer and more active; $9 50@$10 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firm; 1c.@1½c. higher, $1 84@$1 85½. CORN quiet but firm, 77c.@78½c. for No. 1. OATS more active, ½c. higher, 42½c. for No. 1, and 39½c.@40c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS steady and firm—Mess Pork held $19 25. Dry Salted SHOULDERS active at $7 50@$7 60; loose, $7 75. Packed LARD active at 11½c.@12½c. cash. Slaughtered HOGS, 10c.; live HOGS firm, 5c.@10c. higher, $6 10@$6 25; dressed HOGS weak, $7 30@$7 60. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls Flour, 13,600 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 10,600 bushels Oats, 1,700 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON heavy and drooping; 28½c. for Low Middling. FLOUR in fair order demand; market inactive but unchanged. WHEAT dull. WHISKY firmer at $2 20. PROVISIONS firm: Bulk Meats and Bacon active; Mess Pork, $20 for prime; Clear Sides 11c.@11½c.; Clear Rib 11½c.; Shoulders, packed, 8c.; Bacon 10½c.@14c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides 12c.@12½c.; Lard in tierces 13½c.; Hogs $6 35@$6 50 for heavy. Number packed to date, 168,000 head.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 2.

Sales 2 hhds. TOBACCO at $13@$13 50. Superfine FLOUR, $15. Prime Red WHEAT, $2 85. Shelled CORN, in bulk, 72c.; Ear Corn, 68c. MESS PORK, $21. Bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Packed Bacon Shoulders, 11c. Packed Bacon clear Sides, 13½c. Prime LARD, 12½c. OATS, 65c. Rio COFFEE, 24c.@26c. Raw WHISKY, $2 25.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT advanced; $2 10 for No. 1, and $1 95½ for No. 2. CORN—64c. for No. 1. OATS firm; 42c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $18 25. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 600 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

COTTON easier; sales 3,900 bales; Low Middlings 30c.@30½c.; exports 16,914 bales. SUGAR steady; 12½c. for fair. MOLASSES quiet; fair 70c.; prime to choice 75c.@77½c. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine 11½c.; Extra unchanged. PROVISIONS and GROCERIES unchanged. Gold 136½. Sterling Exchange 146½. New-York Exchange ½ discount.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 2.

Receipts of Cotton for the past week 579 bales. Shipped for same time, 1,757 bales. Stock on hand, 11,699 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—sales 650 bales; market closed hard; demand light; Middling 30c.; receipts 454 bales.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

COTTON lower and heavy; Middling, 22c.@22½c., specie.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BURGLAR HIS OWN INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. The Burglar-Alarm is applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—P. B. Sweeney, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, E. Martinez, J. W. Jackson, Mr. Travers, Mr. Stebbins, Mrs. Bartlett, W. S. Haskell, E. Maynes, A. Wagner and child, R. J. Footman, F. Sibley, C. P. Armstrong, T. Villers, A. Alonzo, W. Fairchild, R. Rohede, M. Vega, A. C. Martine, M. Palmera, R. Munes, W. Cruikshank.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans.—O. D. Lovell, Fred. Baker, J. M. Berrs, E. B. Child, A. Sickman, W. P. Baird, U. S. N.; A. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets.... 5 21 | Moon sets.... 5 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 20 | Gov. Island.. 8 28 | Hell Gate.... 9 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Couch, New-Orleans Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Left on the bar steamships Morning Star and Cassandra, for New-York.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Was detained 24 hours in the Savannah River by a dense fog. Feb. 2, 11 A. M., 20 miles north of Hatteras, passed a steamship showing Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s signal, bound south.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship [illegible], [illegible], Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Gardner Colby, McLellan, Rotterdam 60 ds., with mdse. to Chas. L. Colby. Sld. in co. with barks Wilhelmina and Baltimore, for New-York. Had a very rough passage, with alternate heavy gales and calms; lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Clytie, (of Liverpool,) Whiting, Port Canning, Bay of Bengal, Aug. 29, with mdse. to Weston & Gray. Passed Cape Good Hope Nov. 21. Had very heavy weather the last 5 weeks; lost and split sails, and carried away foretopgallantmast.

Ship Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Shields 65 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had heavy weather.

Bark Lotta, (Br.,) Barber, Shanghai Oct. 1, passed Anjier Nov. 1, Cape Good Hope Dec. 5, crossed the equator Dec. 31.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 15 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Madeira, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Nugent, Para 30 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy W. and N. W. gales most of the passage; lost and split sails, &c. Jan. 21, lat. 28 47, lon. 72 30, David Dimic, of Roden, N. S., a seaman, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Iowa, Crary, from Glasgow, sailed from Quarantine this A. M.

The steamer Galatea, that has been fast in the ice above Hell Gate, arrived at the City yesterday P. M.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 3, P. M.—Ship Tartar, of New-York, Capt. Folansbee, from Calcutta, with a cargo of saltpetre and linseed, is ashore at Deal Beach, head on. She had three feet of water in her hold at 8 o'clock this morning. The crew were all saved.

Brig Sarah Peters, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of molasses to E. & C. G. Peters, went ashore on Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock last night, and is now full of water. Crew all saved. Her Captain reports: On Jan. 18, lat. 28, lon. 72, fell in with schr. Fleetwood, of New-York, Capt. Gardner, from Baltimore for Charleston, in a sinking condition, and took from her all her crew.

Spoken, &c.

Burdett Hart—schr., Jan. 29, lat. 36 04 W., lon. 69 14 W.

Bolivia—Br. ship, from Calcutta for St. Thomas, for orders, 72 ds. out, Dec. 28, lat. 1 07 S., lon. 27 45 W.

Beaniton—Br. ship, from Calcutta for New-York, 75 ds. out, Jan. 2, lat. 2 10 N., lon. 32 40 W.

Branch—Br. brig, from Turks Island for New-York, Jan. 29, lat. 33 20, lon. 71 44.

C. A. Farnsworth—schr., bound S., Jan. 17, lat. 33 08 N., lon. 69 51 W.

Charlena—brig, bound N., was seen Jan. 26, off Carysfort.

Clementine Alice—Fr. bark, from Pondicherry for Bordeaux, 61 ds. out, Dec. 5, lat. 35 40 S., lon. 22 20 E.

Henrietta—brig, from Bermuda for New-York, was seen Feb. 2, 45 miles E. of the Lightship.

Jacobus Martinus—Dutch bark, from Batavia to Simonstown, 42 ds. out, Dec. 5, lat. 35 40 S., lon. 20 20 E.

Johanna—Dutch brig, from Hong Kong for Buenos Ayres, 82 ds. out, Dec. 2, lat. 38 11 S., lon. 22 19 E.

J. P. Whitney—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 123 ds. out, Jan. 4, lat. 27 16 N., lon. 45 58 W.

Louis Cesard—Fr. ship, from Bourbon to Toulon, 16 ds. out, Dec. 2, lat. 36 11 S., lon. 22 19 E.

Malvira—Fr. schr., bound E., Nov. 19, lat. 36 47 S., lon. 23 43 E.

Old Mine—schr., of Halifax, bound S., Jan. 28, lat. 30 10 N., lon. 67 W.

Robert McKenzie—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 42 ds. out, Nov. 27, lat. 30 05 S., lon. 37 38 E.

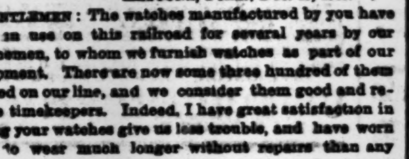
Red Gauntlet—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 54 ds. out, Dec. 5, lat. 35 40 S., lon. 20 20 E.

Unicorn—brig, bound W., was seen Dec. 22, lat. 34, lon. 70 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 21, brigs Tomas Turrel and Model, and schr. Maggy Van Dusen, waiting.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.



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WALTHAM WATCHES.

We claim and are prepared to prove that the American Watches manufactured at Waltham, Massachusetts, are not only equal, but far superior, to the watches of England, Switzerland and France. We also claim that they are CHEAPER, MORE ACCURATE, MORE DURABLE, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

Because in each one of the very numerous parts of which a watch is made up, we attain, by mechanical power, nearly *absolute* mathematical precision and uniformity, making every watch of any one style a true copy of its model.

The similarity in structure reduces the cost of production; it secures uniformity in results; it perpetuates and *infallibly* diffuses any excellence that may be once achieved, and makes it easy to repair any injury sustained, or replace any part that may be lost or destroyed.

In addition to these mechanical advantages, our Watches are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger and less likely to be injured than foreign watches.

How they run under the hardest trial watches can have, is shown by the following letters:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable timekeepers. Indeed, I have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and to wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on this road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation, but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

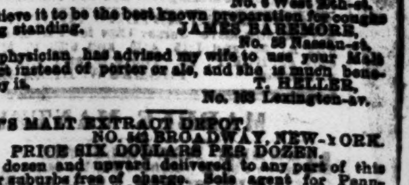
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WESTERN DIVISION, ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found by experience that Waltham watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when railway companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion, it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON, G. Chief-Engineer,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

Any of the grades of Waltham watches may be purchased of watch dealers generally throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York; or,
ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO.,
No. 158 Washington-st., Boston.



EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ADDRESSED TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT FOR AMERICA, No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

Your Malt Extract is a pleasant beverage.
R. R. FENTON.

I am hoarse and am now made happy by your delicious Malt Extract, which has done me so much good in the Old World.
BOGUMIL DAWISON.

I have found great benefit from your Malt Extract in my case, dyspepsia.
WILLIAM MOLLER, No. 6 West 20th-st.

I believe it to be the best known preparation for coughs of long standing.
JAMES BARRMORE, No. 59 Nassau-st.

My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract instead of porter or ale, and she is much benefited by it.
T. HELLER, No. 183 Lexington-av.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PRICE SIX DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City or suburbs free of charge. Sole agent for Pennsylvania, WARD T. CAFFEE, Philadelphia.
Sold everywhere. (See notice on fifth page.)

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1867.
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CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.

THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

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The most economical and perfect yet invented.
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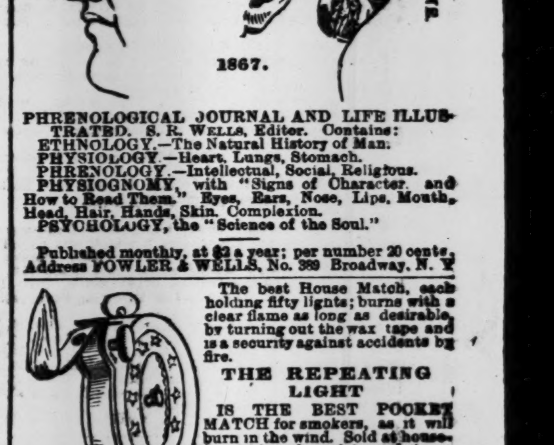
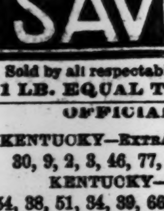


1867.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED. S. R. WELLS, Editor. Contains:
ETHNOLOGY.—The Natural History of Man.
PHYSIOLOGY.—Heart, Lungs, Stomach.
PHRENOLOGY.—Intellectual, Social, Religious.
PHYSIOGNOMY, with "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them." Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Hands, Skin, Complexion.
PSYCHOLOGY, the "Science of the Soul."
Published monthly, at $3 a year; per number 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.



The best House Match, each holding fifty lights; burns with a clear flame as long as desirable, by turning out the wax tape and is a security against accidents by fire.

THE REPEATING LIGHT
IS THE BEST POCKET MATCH for smokers, as it will burn in the wind. Sold at house-furnishing, druggists, and cigar stores, and by EDWARD BEN, importer of smokers' and tobacconists' articles, No. 43 Liberty-st.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED.
SAVONINE
Sold by all respectable grocers and druggists.
1 LB. EQUAL TO 4 LBS. BAR SOAP.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 155, Feb. 2, 1867.
30, 9, 2, 3, 46, 77, 37, 55, 28, 54, 16, 24, 4.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 156, Feb. 2, 1867.
54, 38, 51, 34, 39, 66, 47, 50, 44, 16, 29, 26, 53.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 79, Feb. 2, 1867.
61, 36, 60, 71, 62, 50, 6, 56, 23, 64, 20, 3, 55.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 80, Feb. 2, 1867.
71, 9, 69, 45, 55, 57, 17, 66, 16, 75, 68, 36, 24

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
Principal office—United States—No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; and Calle de La Habana 108, Havana, Cuba.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.
A. MORTON.

M. K. MAXIMILIAN,
No. 72 3d-av.,
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR,
Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

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NOTICE.—PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, intending to leave for California by the steamer of Feb. 11, will take charge of any commissions intrusted to him for the examination of mining properties on the Pacific coast.
Address B. SILLIMAN, New-Haven, Conn., or Box No. 4,141 New-York City Post-office.
After Feb. 10 communications directed to Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

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